extile bulletin

Three-score years in cotton manufacturing is quite a career for anyone. The interesting story of the veteran W. E. Hammond will be found on Page 29 of this issue.

OVEMBER • 15 • 1945

VICTORY LOAN

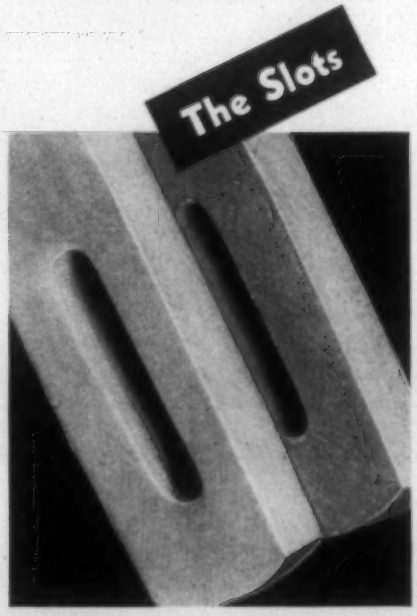
ABP

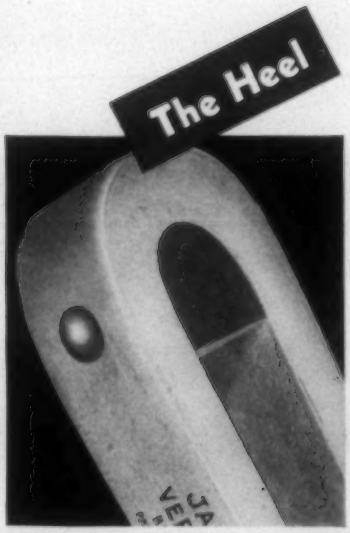
ABC

DVERTISING
NDEX—PAGE 53

JACOBS

Reinforced "VERYBEST" Lug Straps are REINFORCED- at ALL 3 places!





JACOBS

Extra material — lots of it — is built in at each of these three wear and stress points, and only heat treated rivets are used.

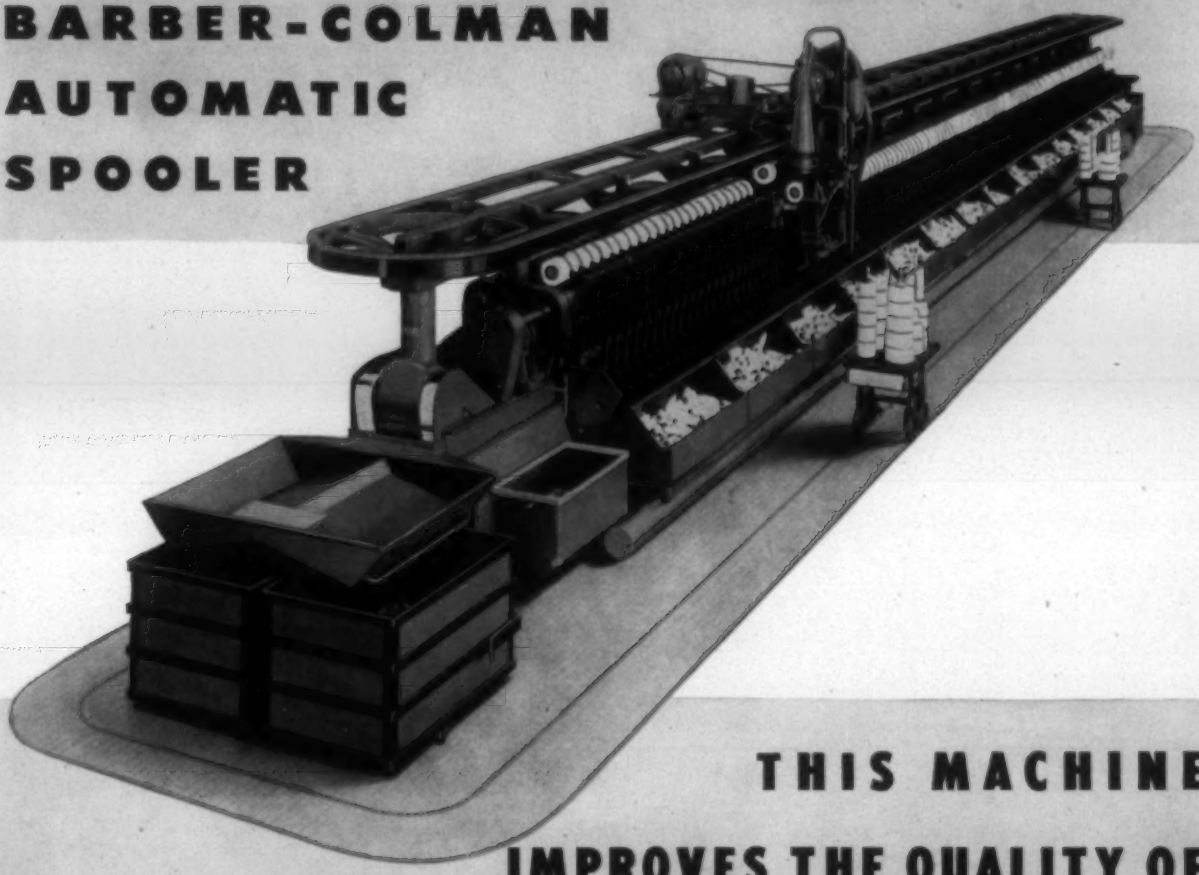
The short "Verybest" Lug Strap, too, is reinforced at *all three* places, and is a fit working mate for the long Reinforced "Verybest" Lug Strap. Together, they'll give you a new idea of real service.

E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1869

DANIELSON, CONN. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BARBER-COLMAN AUTOMATIC SPOOLER



THIS MACHINE IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF EVERY FOLLOWING STEP IN CLOTH PRODUCTION

ANY mill man who wants to do something about improving efficiency of operations and quality of his product will be well advised to investigate the advantages of Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers. These machines not only are a better means for winding yarn from bobbins onto warper cheeses, but they also produce substantial improvements in following operations. Experience in many mills shows that Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers deliver a better package to the warper, and this results in better beams to the slashers, better loom beams to the weave shed, and better cloth to the finishers. Efficiency is improved because there are less warper stops, more economical slashing, fewer loom stops, and less seconds. The machine gives very little trouble, requires few service calls, and delivers a uniform package steadily with a minimum of down time. *Ask your Barber-Colman Representative for complete information.*

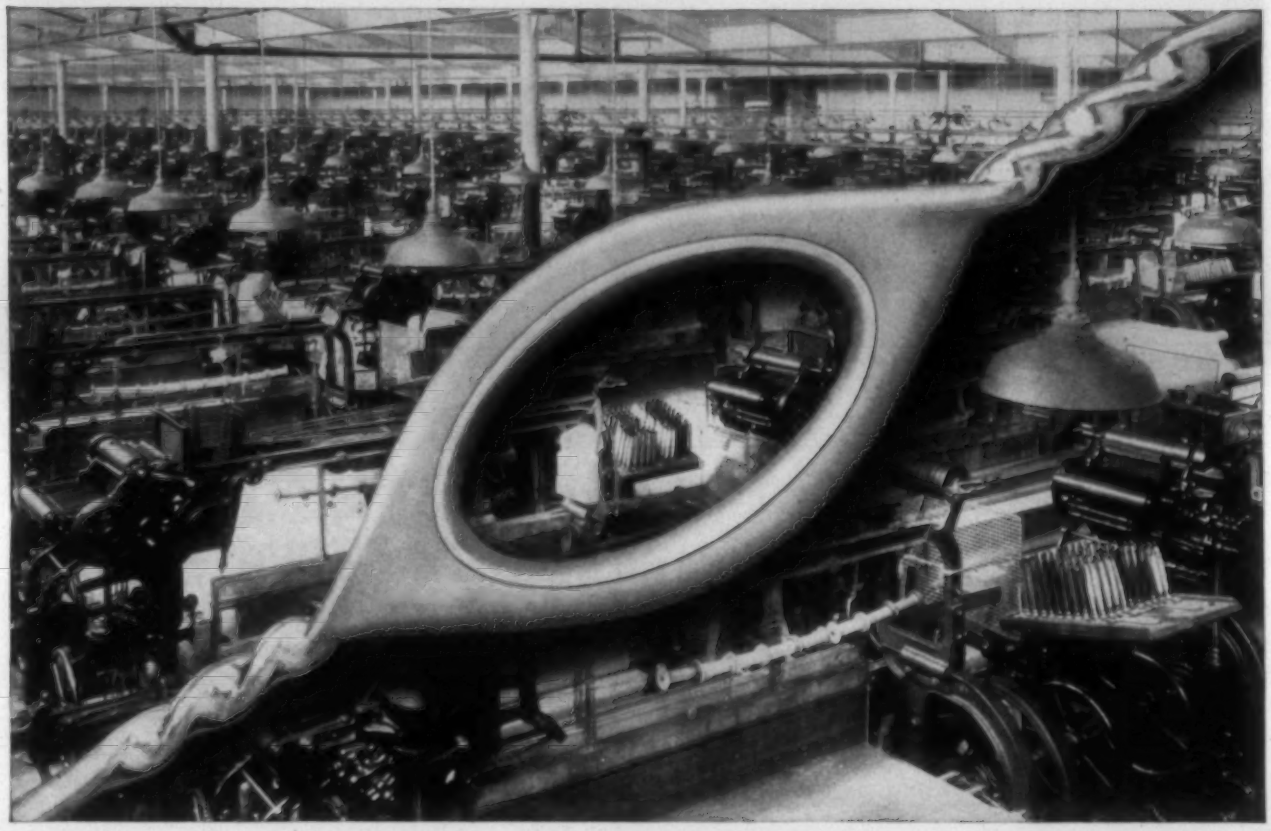
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.

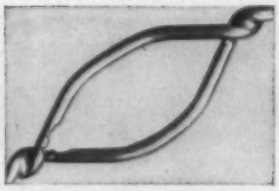
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Reduce wear on Heddle and Warp



with TUFFER Inserted-eye Heddles

The TUFFER Inserted-eye—a smooth, one-piece ring of metal—resists wear and gives long, trouble-free service. Contrast this with the picture of the ordinary heddle. Notice that after a period of service grooves begin to appear which chafe the warp and cause broken ends.



Ordinary Twin Wire Heddle

TUFFER Inserted-eye Heddles give longer service and smoother operation. They are available with any size and shape of center and end eye and in any size wire.

Write for samples

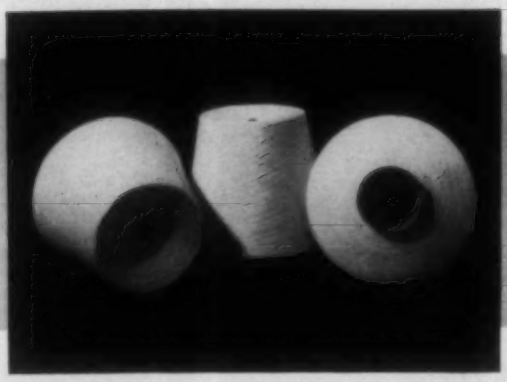
Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos, and Silk Cards—Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickl:s, Emery Fillets Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants—Lickerins and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant—Midgley Patented Hand Stripping Cards, Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards and Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles.

TUFFER CARD CLOTHING

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C. Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Austin Canadian Agents: Colwool Accessories, Ltd., Toronto 2



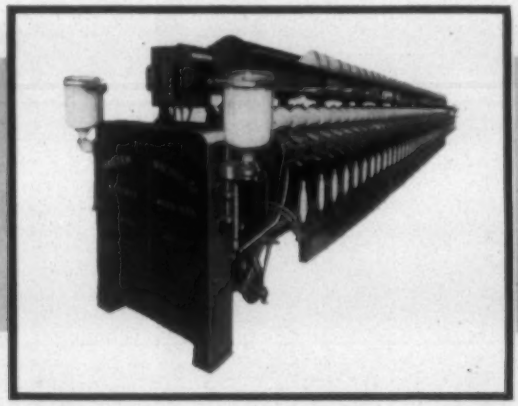
The FOSTER OPEN-WIND CONE

Why Knitters Like It

1. The open wind promotes free, smooth delivery.
2. The convex base prevents "nipping".
3. Density is uniform, because the cone is wound at uniform yarn speed. This makes for uniform yarn delivery.
4. Density can be varied to suit requirements.
5. Cone is free from ribbon wind, because of ribbon breaker on machine.
6. Cone is free of chafed or cut yarn because of micarta ball bearing idler shell on winding drum.
7. Can be wound with any taper ordinarily used or with any angle of wind most suitable for a given kind or count of yarn.

FOSTER MODEL 102 WINDER

Why Spinners Prefer It



1. It has MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY. It will wind any type or count of staple fibre yarn — 6" or 7" traverse — bone dry or moist — any angle from 9° to 18° — tubes or cones — straight or convex base.
2. It increases production 100%, as compared with obsolete models.
3. It reduces labor cost 1/3, as compared with obsolete models, having high winding speed, self-threading tension and slub catching attachments, empty bobbin conveyor BELOW the pins for easy doffing and discharging directly into standard sized truck.

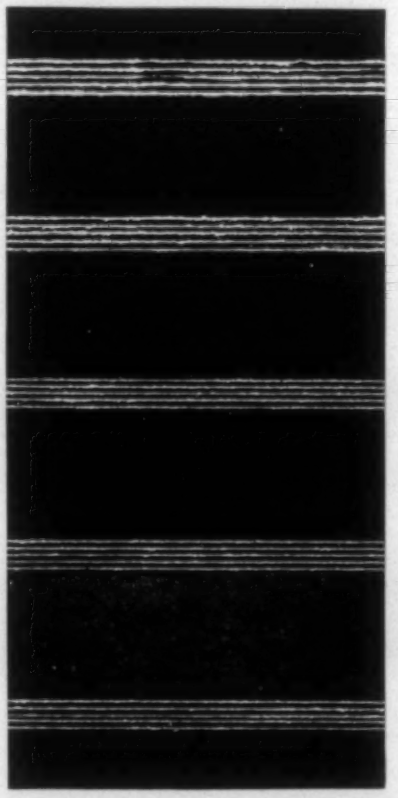
FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass., U.S.A.

SOUTHERN OFFICE: Johnston Building, Charlotte, North Carolina • Canadian Representative: Ross, Whitehead & Company, Limited, University Tower Building, 660 Ste. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Quebec

RAYON REPORTS

Published Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y. NOVEMBER, 1945

FINER YARNS MADE POSSIBLE WITH NEW 1.0 DENIER STAPLE



14/1 cc. Principal uses: Drapery goods, upholstery, summer suitings, towels, seat coverings, tablecloths, women's sport fabrics, blankets, half hose. Spun from any rayon staple from 1.0 to 5.5 denier.

24/1 cc. Principal uses: Men's and women's suitings, sport shirtings, upholstery, diapers, towels, flannels. Spun from any rayon staple from 1.0 to 3.0 denier.

50/1 cc. Principal uses: Printed and plain dress fabrics, blouses, bedspreads, jacquard draperies, scarfs, children's dresses, underwear, lingerie, shirtings, decorative suiting yarns. Spun from any rayon staple from 1.0 to 1.5 denier.

70/1 cc. Principal uses: Handkerchiefs, blouses, fine dress goods, crepes, pajamas, curtains, lamp shades, neckwear, glove fabrics, hosiery. Spun from any rayon staple from 1.0 to 1.25 denier.

100/1 cc. Principal uses: Fine shirtings and dress goods, blouses, handkerchiefs, neckwear, evening dresses, laces, hosiery. Spun from 1.0 denier rayon staple.

In addition to the increased range of yarn sizes now made possible with AVC's new 1.0 denier rayon staples, remarkable new achievements are gained with them in the coarser yarns. Not only is a new soft touch in coarser yarns obtainable, but the coarser yarns possess added strength due to the greater number of fibers in yarn cross-section. An informative new booklet on both the 1.0 and 1.25 denier rayon staples will be mailed on request.

CURRENT AD TELLS SHIRT TROUBLES, ATTRACTS INTEREST OF LAUNDRIES

The latest of the series of ads by American Viscose Corporation in such publications as "Time," "Business Week" and "New Yorker" has drawn considerable interest from laundries. The illustration depicts devils symbolic of the various kinds of troubles a man's shirt encounters, from perspiration and ironing, to strong bleaches and strain. How rayon has been engineered to resist such bedevilment is emphasized. One large laundry has sought (and obtained) AVC's permission to reproduce the illustration in its own advertising.

AVC MOVIE OF RAYON MAKING IS RE-EDITED

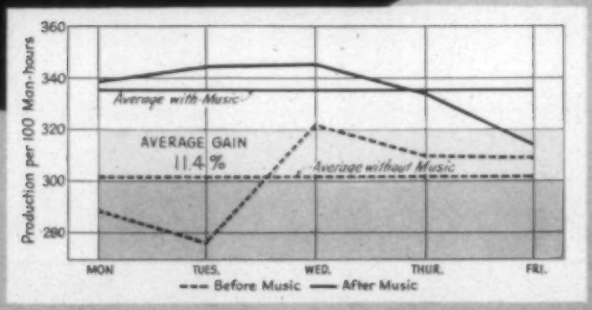
A sound motion picture covering the manufacture of both viscose and acetate rayon has just been re-edited by American Viscose Corporation. Re-titled "How To Make Rayon," the new film gives a quick but thorough story of the manufacturing processes.

The picture is available at no charge for showings to interested groups. It is 16 mm. sound and runs 12 minutes.

618 MANUFACTURERS SERVICED IN SEPTEMBER

The number of manufacturers receiving CROWN Tested fabrics entitled to wear the famous CROWN Tested labels, rose in September to 618. The September figure represents an increase of 29% over the average for the preceding three months.

MUSIC BOOSTS WORKER EFFICIENCY



HERE ARE RESULTS of actual tests conducted by the Stevens Institute of Technology. About 100 workers were checked daily for five days *without* music, and then for five days, under the same working conditions, *with* music. The curves show an average improvement of 11.4% in productive efficiency after music service was installed.

• • •

Productive efficiency is a good index of worker fatigue. If workers feel tired and nervous, productive efficiency will drop. But worker fatigue can be relieved by the use of *planned* industrial music—the kind of music provided by the RCA Industrial Music Service.

With music, your workers feel better—their spirits are lighter—not just during the day, but at quitting time, too. They will go home happier, less tired.

Music has in this way helped to cut absenteeism in war plants all over the country! It reduces petty ailments (headaches, etc.) that are caused by "jangled" nerves. That means fewer calls to the infirmary, less time out, and better morale. These results are proved by actual tests, and can be reproduced in other plants.

Music can be used even in noisy areas.

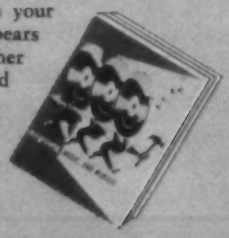
RCA INDUSTRIAL MUSIC SERVICE

RCA provides complete electronic sound systems for all types of installations, plus a scientifically selected library of music chosen for industrial use from the vast RCA treasure house of recordings. The sound system can be used for paging and other communication services.

Subscribers to the RCA Industrial Music Library Service also receive the benefits of RCA psychological research, and the help of RCA specialists in planning plant broadcasting schedules.

FREE BOOKLET

The story of industrial music and what it can do for you is told in the new booklet "Manpower, Music and Morale," sent without obligation, on request to your RCA distributor whose address appears below. Inquiries from states other than those listed should be directed to: Department 68-2, Radio Corporation of America, 530 Citizens & Southern Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.



RCA INDUSTRIAL MUSIC SERVICE

68-6134-2

SOUTHERN RADIO CORPORATION
1201 West Morehead St., Charlotte, North Car.
distributor for North and South Carolina

THE YANCEY COMPANY, INC.
340 W. Peachtree Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.
distributor for Georgia, Alabama, & Tennessee

BUY VICTORY BONDS

SANDOZ PRESENTS *The color achievement of the month*

Mountain Blue by North Carolina Fabrics

The ruggedness of mountains topped in deep blue haze has been captured as the very spirit of the *Rogue, a *B.V.D. product fabricated by North Carolina Fabrics.

Sandoz, whose dyes have contributed to the development of many distinctive color creations, congratulates North Carolina Fabrics for giving the "he-man" an ultra-masculine color in Mountain Blue.

Illustrative of Sandoz' developments directed toward "thinking ahead with textiles" are the Pyrazol Fast colors which possess very good light fastness. Suitable for rayons and cottons, they have recently been increased in number by the addition of Pyrazol Fast Orange GLL and Pyrazol Fast Green CLL.

Maintaining a wide range of acid, chrome and direct dyes, as well as auxiliary chemicals for all natural and synthetic fibres, Sandoz has located its application laboratories for your convenience in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Los Angeles and Toronto . . . where stocks are carried. Other Sandoz branches in Chicago, Paterson and Providence.

Next month, Sandoz will salute another of its customers among the strong names in the textile industry.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., 61 VAN DAM STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

SAND *thinks ahead with textiles* S

Marquette

ROLLER BEARING SPINDLES

for high speed minimum spinning with vibration

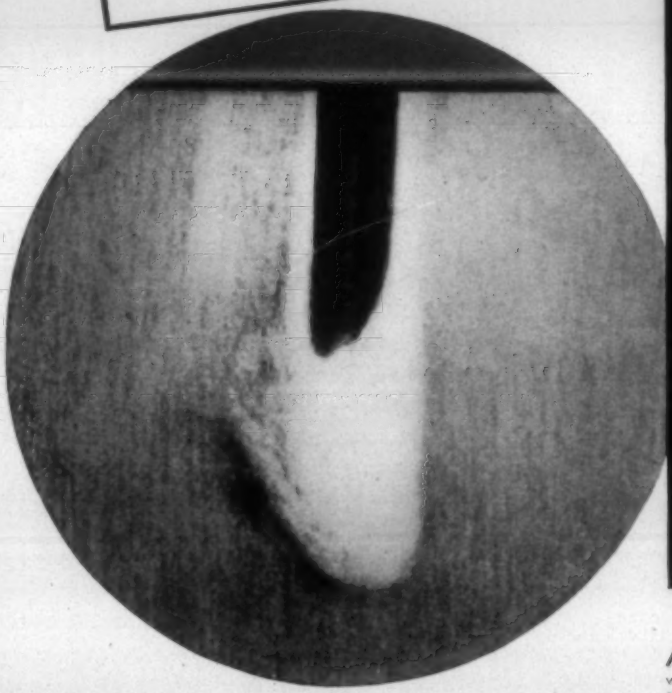
The Marquette METAL PRODUCTS CO.

CLEVELAND 10, OHIO

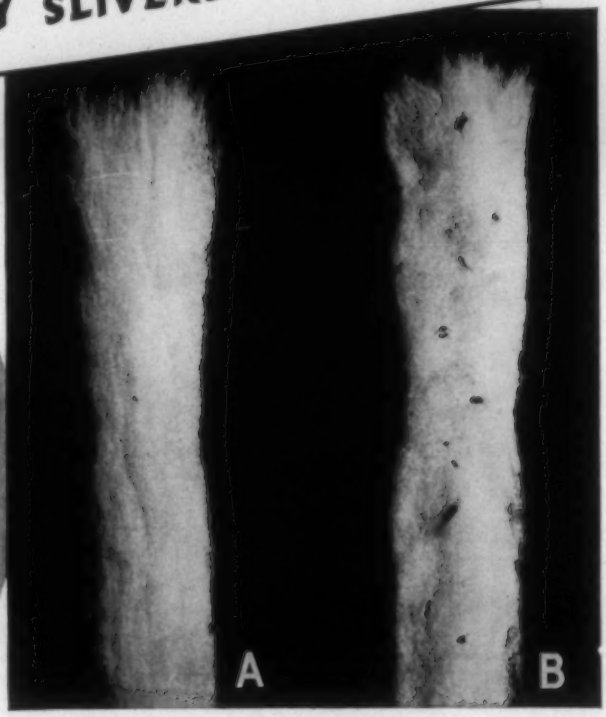
Manufacturers of: HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRIC WINDSHIELD WIPERS FOR AIRCRAFT
HYDRAULIC GOVERNORS FOR DIESEL ENGINES • ROLLER BEARING TEXTILE SPINDLES • FUEL OIL PUMPS
AIR COMPRESSORS • PRECISION PARTS AND ASSEMBLIES

Southern Representative: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

CARDS EQUIPPED WITH THE SACO-LOWELL *Continuous* STRIPPER PRODUCE QUALITY SLIVERS ALWAYS



This card cylinder has been in continuous operation for 10 weeks without any other stripping than that effected by the Continuous Stripper. The web has been lifted from the cylinder with a knife, revealing a clean thin sheet of fibres. **The wire was found to be free from impacted waste and in unusually good condition.**



A COMPARISON OF CARD SLIVERS

A — When the card wire is bright and free to function properly, the extraction of waste is effective. The card web is free from holes and lumps and produces an even sliver with good edges.

B — When the card clothing is full of impacted waste it is quite difficult to do good carding and obtain the best results from the stock.

The Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Stripper is a source of quality control in the card room. By keeping the cylinder clothing clean and free from impacted waste, and by preserving the free acting condition of the wire, the Continuous Stripper naturally has its effect on improving quality.

And here is why . . .

1. The web is cleaner, since the cylinder wire cannot become loaded with waste fibre.
2. Variation in the sliver weight, which reaches a maximum right after stripping, is eliminated. When any conventional method is used, the variation may reach 50 to 75 per cent.
3. The necessity of making 25 to 30 piecings per card in an 80-hour week, makes thick and thin places which may create "ends down or loom stops".
4. Nep count is reduced. The Continuous Stripper eliminates the variation in nep count and stabilizes the count at slightly above the average of that immediately "after stripping".

We have many other interesting facts about the Saco-Lowell Continuous Stripper which are fully detailed in our special catalog on this unit. Won't you let us send you a copy?

A LETTER THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF . . .

— we have 165 Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Strippers and have used them for a number of years with splendid results. In fact, we hardly see how we could get along without them.

We would be only too glad to have your assistant superintendent over to see our system in operation. We will certainly give you the benefit of our long experience with this Saco-Lowell equipment.

*Name on request.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS • BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS • *Charlotte* • *Greenville* • *Atlanta*

Mr. Oakes has a Deputy Dreamer

Like any mill superintendent, Mr. Oakes has been dreaming up the kind of mill he'd have, come peacetime, as he nursed along the limping equipment he had to "make do" during the war.

But Mr. Oakes is smart enough not to do his dreaming alone (which is the reason, no doubt, he got to be superintendent). He knows that he couldn't possibly find the time to dig up all the information he wants to make sure his reconversion plans turn out successfully.

So you'll often see him in a huddle with an expert* who has sat in on thousands of spinning and twisting problems, and seen them through to a successful solution.

That's why, when markets get back to normal, Mr. Oakes knows he'll have equipment that will enable him to match his competitor's best – in yarn quality and price-setting advantage.

***THE VICTOR SERVICE ENGINEER** is the expert Mr. Oakes consults when he talks travelers and related spinning and twisting problems. He knows that the performance of the best frames he can get can be no better than the performance of the travelers.

MORE THAN EVER BEFORE you, too, need this friendly, prompt, result-getting service that has made Victor Travelers standard for over 8,000,000 spindles of spinning and twisting.

NEW FIBERS, NEW BLENDS that will appear more than ever in the peacetime production picture are not new to the Victor Service Engineer. Talk over your reconversion plans with him, traveler-wise . . . he'll call at your request. Write, wire, or phone the nearest Victor Office.

Victor Ring Traveler Company

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — 20 Mathewson St. — Tel. Dexter 0737

GASTONIA, N. C. — 173 W. Franklin Ave. — Tel. 247

Keep a Step  *ahead with*

VICTOR Ring Travelers

DESIGNED TO WORK ALL TYPES AND STAPLES OF FIBRES THAT MAY BE HANDLED ON THE COTTON SYSTEM

Maintenance and lubrication have been given every consideration.

Special permanent seal bearings throughout.

May be relubricated by means of newly developed injection system.

Lubrication required every three years.

V belt and spiral gear drive throughout guarantee smooth, quiet operation.

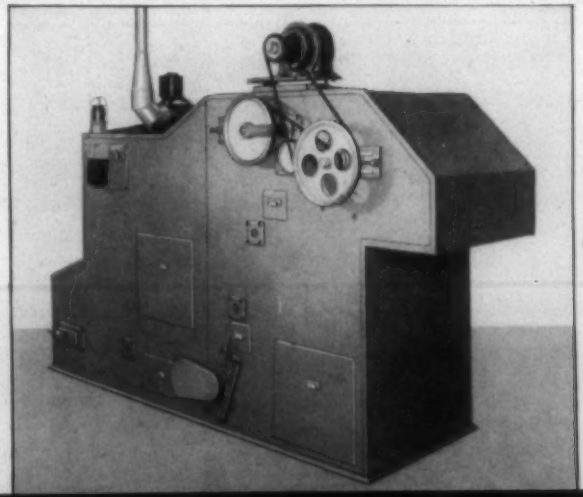
System of lights and sealing door indicate feeding demand.

Machine entirely self contained having integral dust exhaust.

Fabricated steel construction and color conditioned.

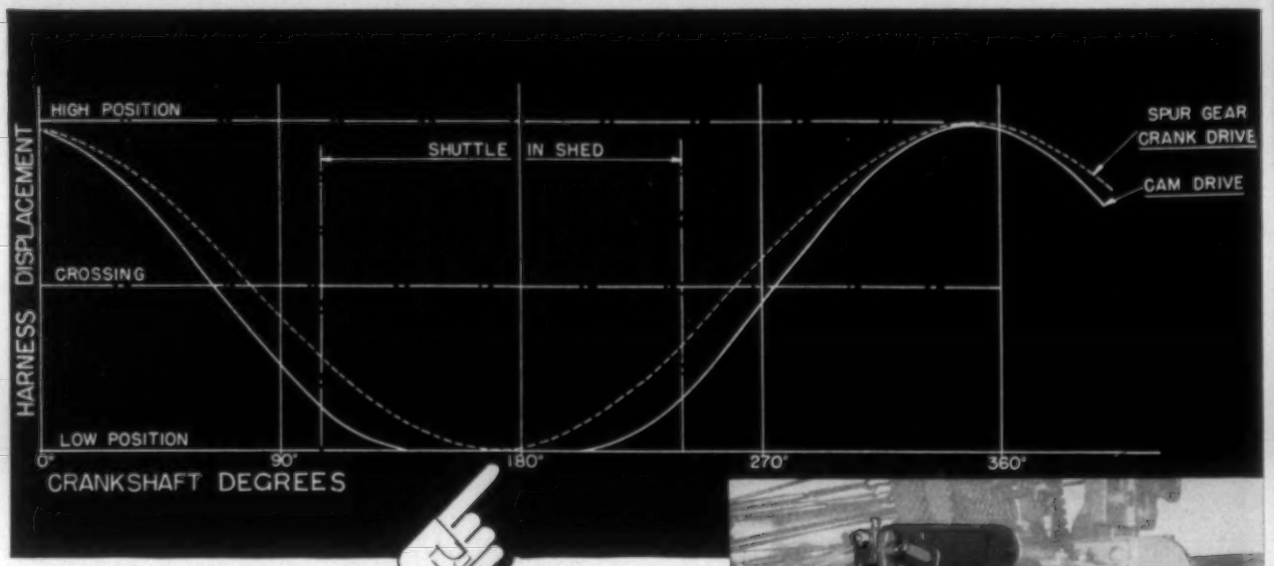
☆ ☆ ☆

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY. Plant at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Boston Office, 161 Devonshire Street; Atlanta Office, 815 Citizens & Southern National Bank Building; Charlotte Office, 1201-3 Johnston Building.



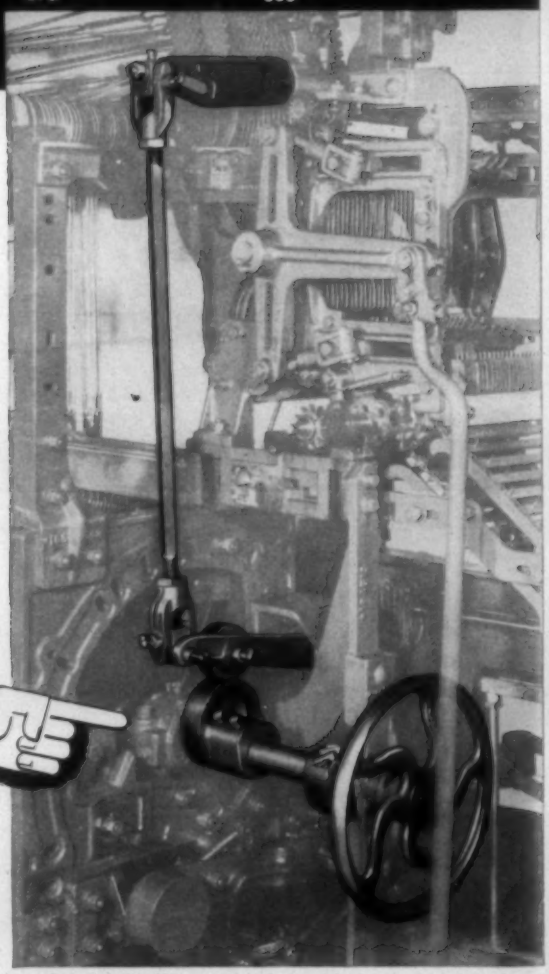
THIS NEW BLENDING FEEDER NOW IN PRODUCTION

H&B BLENDING FEEDER



HERE'S WHY

C & K's LENO MOTION was changed from Crank-Drive to CAM-DRIVE



Here's another "inside story" on the tireless work of C&K engineers, all directed toward making tomorrow's loom-motions and parts *better than today's best:*

In weaving gauze, netting, curtains and other open cotton fabrics, the warp-ends (carried by the leno jumper harnesses) *must be kept down*—out of the way of the shuttle—as long as possible. For the longer they're kept out of the way, the less the liability of warp-breakage.

The conventional spur-gear-crank drive was effective. Yet studies showed the crank had a tendency to start the warp rising in the path of the shuttle a fraction of a second too soon.

So the actuation was changed to a cam-operated mechanism, with the results shown by the two curves above. The solid, lower curve plainly shows that the jumper warp-ends are down out of the way for a longer period of time when they are cam-operated. And the shuttle, coming through, has a cleaner shed.

So with C&K's present Leno Motion, warp-breakage in lenos is now at an all-time low, while output and quality are higher.

In fact, *all* motions on *all* C&K Looms are under constant study by seasoned men who know how to employ *or evolve* the most advanced methods and equipment to determine how—within inconceivably close time-limits—new ways may be developed to weave *your* type of fabric better, faster, at lower cost.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ALLENTOWN, PA.

between Today's Knowledge . . . and Tomorrow's Looms

ACID ALIZARINE * ACID ANTHRACENE * ALGOL * ALGOSOL * ALIZARINE

ALPHANOL * ANTHRACENE * ANTHRALAN * AZO * BENZO * BENZO FAST

COPPER * BENZO VISCOSE * BENZOFORM * BRILLIANT INDIGO * CELLITAZOL

CELLITON * CHROMOGENE * CHROMOXANE * DIAMINE * DIAMINOGEN

DIAMOND * DIANIL * DIA[illegible]NE * FAST ACID * FAST COLOR

SALTS * [illegible] COLOR [illegible] FAST L[illegible]T * FAST SULPHON * FASTUSOL

FLAVAZI E [illegible]O [illegible]L * GALLO * GENSA * G[illegible]NTEX * G IN[illegible] HANSA

HELINDON * HELIO * HELIOGEN * HYDRON [illegible] * INDANTHREN

INDO CARBON * INDO[illegible] ANI[illegible] * [illegible] * JANUS [illegible]AIIGEN * LITHOL

METANIL * METHYLENE [illegible] LING[illegible] MONOCHROME * NAPHTOLS * NAPH-

TALINE * NAPHTYLAMINE * NEOTOLYL * NEPTUNE * NIGROSINE * OXAMINE

OXYDIAMINE * OXYDIAMINOGEN * PALATINE FAST * PARA * PHENAMINE

PHENOFORM * PHLOXINE * PHOSPHINE * PLUTO * PLUTOFORM * PYRAMINE

RAPID FAST * RAPIDOGEN * RAPIDAZOL * RESORCINE * RHODAMINE

RHODULINE * SAFRANINE * STILBENE * SOLAR * SUDAN * SULPHON * SUPRA

LIGHT * SUPRAMINE * SUPRANOL * TARTRAZINE * THIAZINE * THIAZOL

TOLUYLENE * VARIAMINE * VICTORIA * VULCAN FAST * WOOL FAST * ZAMBESI

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

FOUR-THIRTY-FIVE HUDSON STREET · NEW YORK · N. Y.

BOSTON · PROVIDENCE · PHILADELPHIA · CHICAGO · CHARLOTTE · SAN FRANCISCO

"The Secret is in the Lap"

THE CONVENTIONAL TAPE
Has Double Thickness Laps

SIDEBOTHAM'S PATENTED LAP
Permits Same Thickness Throughout

Sidebotham's

PATENTED SPINNING TAPE

BANISHES THOSE SPINDLE "BUMPS"

RIGHT *IN PRINCIPLE*
IN SERVICE

SIDEBOTHAM'S TAPE IS ALWAYS IN CONTACT with the Whorl...

It Insures

- ✓ Longer life, as proved by independent mill tests
- ✓ More even spindle speed
- ✓ More even yarn twist
- ✓ Less wear on bolster
- ✓ Less power consumption

More Than 200 Mills Are Enthusiastic Users of Sidebotham's Spinning Tape

TRY A ROLL IN YOUR OWN MILL

Simply select a tape of correct length from one of your frames; cut it at any point except at Lap; roll it up and mail it to us with your trial order. Then

COMPARE THE ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

MADE IN TWO WEIGHTS and ALL WIDTHS

No. 2658—Regular 40-42 yards per lb.
No. 3750—Light 54-56 yards per lb.
(based on 5/8" widths)

Comes in rolls of continuous and uniform lengths. All laps 3".

WOVEN TO YOUR LENGTH SPECIFICATION

Sold Exclusively By

TEXTILE
Specialty Company

P. O. BOX 1297 GREENSBORO, N. C.

Representatives

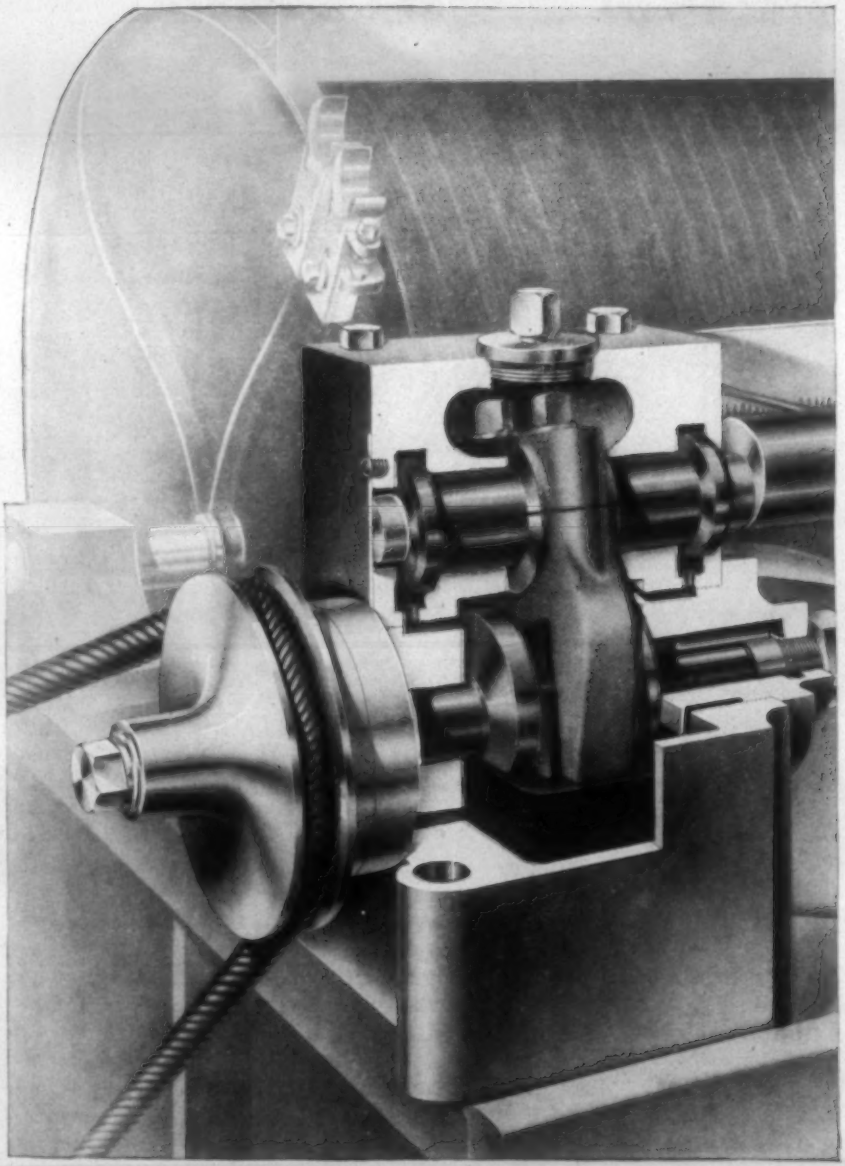
GEORGIA AND ALABAMA
John C. Turner, P. O. Box 916, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ENGLAND AND CANADA
Matthews Equipment Company, Providence, R. I.

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT
C. B. Morton, 452 Green Lane, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

STOP COMB-BOX TROUBLE

with Gargoyle Vactra Oil



THERE'S nothing more important to successful carding than efficient operation of your comb boxes. With doffer combs meshing from 1200 to 1400 strokes per minute, comb boxes can be the source of continuous trouble. Or, they can operate for long periods with minimum heating, wear and leakage.

Much depends on your selection of the right oil. For here, you need an oil that not only resists rupture under continuous pounding, but also one that does not thicken or cause deposits that can clog small oil passageways.

You can depend on Gargoyle Vactra Oil to do both these jobs—and do them well. Specially developed for this kind of work, this famous Socony-Vacuum Oil forms strong, persistent films that resist metal-to-metal contact and minimize heating, wear and leakage. At the same time, this oil stands up in long service and assures freedom from clogged oil passageways.

Put Gargoyle Vactra Oil in your comb boxes now and make sure that it's always kept at the correct level for trouble-free operation.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC., Standard Oil of N.Y. Div. · White Star Div. · Lubrite Div. · Chicago Div. · White Eagle Div. · Wadhams Div. · Magnolia Petroleum Company · General Petroleum Corporation of California.

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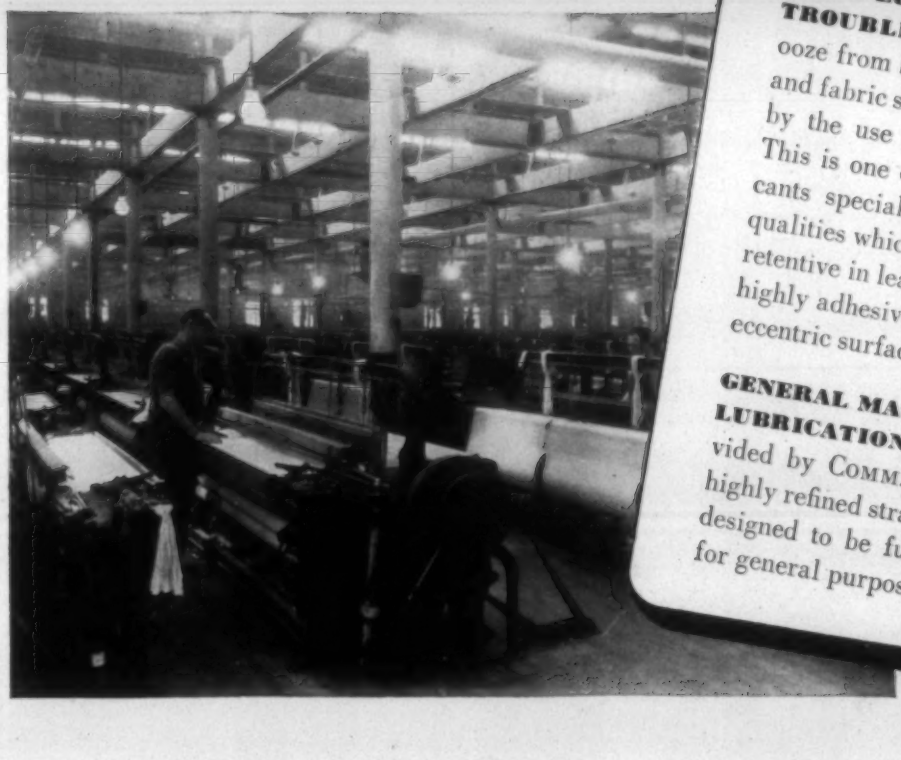

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textile bulletin

Vol. 69 November 15, 1945 No. 6

A Banker Looks at Cotton Textiles

By ROBERT M. HANES

THERE are two distinct phases in the general outlook for cotton textiles—the *immediate outlook*, which embraces the next two or three years, and the *long-range outlook*, which is the period beyond. If we assume that satisfactory adjustments are made of the wage and price control problems, I do not believe you have much to worry about in the immediate future. In the domestic market there have been accumulating huge backlogs of demand for all sorts of textile goods that will keep your plants busy supplying for some months to come. There is an acute civilian shortage of almost every type of textile product, and with its tremendous buying power the public is clamoring for all the goods you can possibly turn out for some time. The acute needs abroad will also place heavy demands upon your productive capacity for the next two or three years.

Unlike most industries, your reconversion problems are relatively simple, and just as you were able to reach peak war production in a minimum time, so you will return to peacetime production in short order. Much of the changeover has already taken place. Some war-worn machinery will have to be replaced and most of you have plans for improvement, readjustment and expansion of your productive capacities, nevertheless these changes will not seriously retard your reconversion.

How long it will take to meet demands and how soon your position will change from a seller's market to a buyer's market is anybody's guess. Estimates range from two to five years. However, because of your enormous productive capacity and the increased efficiency you will soon enjoy through machinery improvements and the return of men from the services, plus the desire of other nations to restore their own production as rapidly as possible, my belief is that your plans should be based on the shorter estimates of the time required to catch up, rather than the longer ones.

Just now wages and prices constitute the biggest problem in the general reconversion picture, and it is going to require cool heads, practical judgment and a spirit of cooperation between labor, management and government to solve these intricate problems. I am convinced that the best antidote for inflation in a peacetime economy is abundant production. Just as soon as industry is ready to pour a great volume of consumer goods into the market, price controls should be discarded. When the American people know they can get the things they want in sufficient supply, buying pressure will ease and the law of supply and demand will soon take care of the price situation.

I am a firm believer in a good wage level for workers in the South, for I know we can never build a sound economy on sub-standard wages. We must do everything possible to raise the purchasing power of Southern people if we are to provide markets for our own goods here at home. At the same time, labor must recognize that there is a limit to which wages can be increased without at the same time necessitating a corresponding increase in prices, and that when we start the vicious spiral of wage and price increases, inflationary forces are set in motion, which if uncontrolled, will eventually bring loss and suffering to both labor and management.

The extent, therefore, to which the wage levels can be raised must largely depend on technological improvements, which means easier and faster ways to produce better products at less cost per item. This requires not only improved machinery and equipment and better plants, but also increased efficiency and higher skills on the part of labor. To *earn more* it is necessary to *produce more*. The traditional resistance of labor to technological improvement has often retarded progress and is a short-sighted policy. Its slowdown practices are inexcusable. At the same time, management should be fair and see that labor shares in the benefits of increased productive efficiency. There are many conflicting interests in the wage-price controversy and there is no simple solution to the problems involved. However, I am confident that labor and management working together—a team which amazed the world by its ingenuity and productive capacity during the war, despite all sorts of obstacles—will find a workable solution to this problem.

Three Big Problems

As we look beyond the immediate future and begin to explore the long range outlook, we soon realize that the textile industry will face some real problems. The prospects are not discouraging but they do require searching analysis, realistic appraisal and intelligent planning. The problems involved may be grouped under three general headings; namely, (1) competition, (2) higher operating costs, and (3) excessive productive capacity. Of these, probably the most difficult to meet will be the problem of competition, which will be posed by other industries, other fibers and foreign producers.

The paper industry has progressively made inroads into the cotton textile markets with products that have taken the place of a substantial amount of cotton goods, and no doubt

the impetus of wartime necessity has spurred the paper industry to develop through research new products and improved designs that will increase the competition in the post-war markets. Just as soon as shipping facilities become available jute and burlap will again enter the competitive picture.

Time will not permit an analysis of the competitive situation with respect to synthetic fibers—rayon, nylon, casein and other artificial products. However, I am more inclined to believe with those leaders in your industry who point out that the increasing use of synthetic fibers offers a greater threat to the producers of raw cotton than it does to the textile industry. Many cotton mills are already equipped to use synthetic fibers, and during the war period have gained considerable knowledge and experience in their use and adaptation. It appears, therefore, that so far as the industry is concerned, synthetic fibers will be a complementary rather than a competitive factor.

With respect to foreign competition and the import of cotton goods produced abroad where low wages and long work-weeks prevail, this undoubtedly poses the most serious competitive problem. As a nation we must develop a greater volume of foreign trade in the years ahead if we expect to hold our rightful place of world leadership and maintain sufficient production at home to sustain the high level of national income which is our goal in the post-war world.

But, trade can never be a one-sided affair, and if we expect to sell to foreign countries we must also plan to buy from them. This means that government policy will support lower tariffs, reduction of trade barriers and a freer flow of international trade. Just how this will affect individual industries such as textiles, it is too early yet to foretell, but I believe you should expect within a few years to be faced with the problem of competing with imported cotton goods. On the other hand, the stimulation of foreign trade may open up new markets for your textile products if, through resourcefulness and ingenuity, you can produce what these markets want at a price they can afford to pay.

In the long range period you will have to cope continually with the problem of increasing operating costs. Government support of the raw cotton market will undoubtedly be continued, but at what levels no one can now foretell. Because of our higher standards of living and the policy of parity prices for farmers, we shall continue to maintain raw cotton prices at higher levels than growers in other countries will receive. There is no prospect that wage rates will decrease at any time in the foreseeable future and the likelihood is that the average rates will increase further. With the huge Federal debt and the prospect of heavy expenditures by state and local governmental units, it is certain that the general tax load will be heavier than it was in the pre-war years.

Pictured is the architect's drawing of the engineering and applications building which is to become part of the Institute of Textile Technology facilities at Charlottesville, Va.

Add these problems together and you have enough to worry about. To any group less courageous or less resourceful than you, the situation would seem to be disheartening. But, the textile industry has never been licked by problems yet—and you have faced many of them in the past—and I, for one, have full confidence in your ability to overcome the ones you will face two or three years hence. It is important, however, that you start now, that you don't become lulled into a sense of complacency by the bright prospects of the months immediately ahead, but turn the present advantageous position into an opportunity to get ready for the readjustment period that will follow.

Management Important in Business

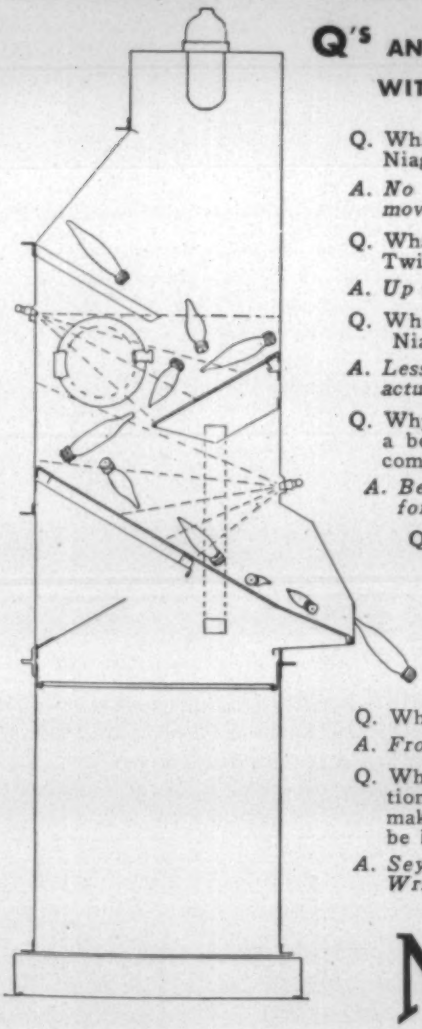
The success or failure of any business largely depends on the quality of *management*. This is true whether the business be a cotton mill, a bank, a grocery store or a filling station—management is the key. Other factors have their influence, but the ability of the business to keep pace with progress, meet competition, hold down operating costs, sell its products and make a profit is largely determined by the men at the top. Too often we have produced and trained such men only to have them lured away to other parts of the country by more attractive offers. Southern business must make more opportunities for young men with qualities of leadership, encourage them to develop their abilities, and pay them adequately for their services. The textile industry will need an abundance of men of courage, capacity and vision in meeting the problems of future years.

One trouble with most of us is that we have been so busy with the intricacies of taxes, priorities, price controls, equipment and manpower shortages, regulations and other troubles that we have overlooked the most important factor in our organizations—the human factor, the men and women who run our machines and make the wheels of industry turn efficiently. Here in the South we have a distinct advantage in the stability and natural ability of our native-born workers. They come from the hills and the farms, they are not crowded together in city slums as in some other industrial centers, and they readily respond to the right kind of employee relations programs. I am not inferring that management has the sole responsibility for alleviating the present acute labor problems of the country. Certainly labor unions should accept responsibility as well as exercise their rights and government should substitute impartiality for the present prejudice and politics and assume its proper role of umpire rather than dictator. We must work unceasingly for these objectives, but at the same time we will accomplish much by the application of progressive employee relations policies in our individual organizations.

The textile industry as a whole has been keenly aware of the necessity for modernization of plants and equipment in order to be competitive when *(Continued on Page 68)*

A REVOLUTIONARY NEW PRINCIPLE FOR CONDITIONING YARN

NO MOVING PARTS



Q's AND A's ON CONDITIONING YARN WITH A NIAGARA TWIST-SETTER

Q. What is the outstanding feature of the Niagara Twist-Setter?

A. No apron to replace periodically. No moving parts except a pump.

Q. What is the capacity of a Niagara Twist-Setter?

A. Up to 3,000 lbs. per hour.

Q. What is the maintenance cost of a Niagara Twist-Setter?

A. Less than $5.00 per machine per year by actual records over 4 year period.

Q. Why does the Niagara Twist-Setter do a better job of setting the twist than competitive machines?

A. Because the Niagara gives a more uniform wetting of the bobbins.

Q. What feeding devices are available?

A. Several designs to suit individual mill requirements.

Q. What priorities, etc. are needed?

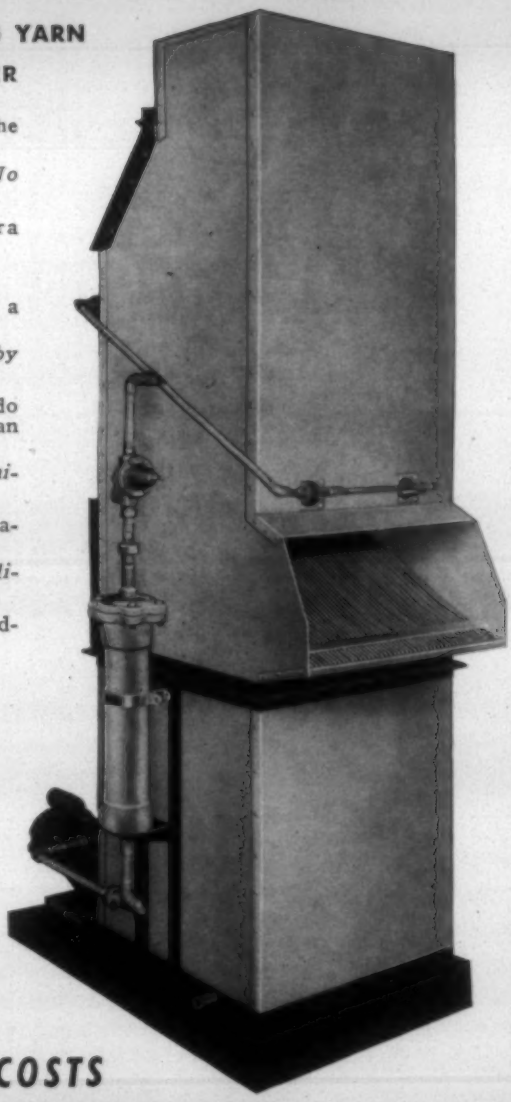
A. None.

Q. What delivery can be expected?

A. From three to six weeks.

Q. Where can the best yarn conditioning penetrants for use in any make yarn conditioning machine be bought?

A. Seydel-Woolley & Company — Write today for particulars.



NIAGARA TWIST-SETTER
TRADE MARK

CUTS YOUR CONDITIONING COSTS

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TEXTILE CHEMICALS
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PENETRANTS • SIZING • SHUTTLE DRESSING • SOFTENERS • ALKALIS
• TWIST SETTER MACHINES •

PICTURED AT THE NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION MEETING (left to right): Robert M. Hanes of Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., New Association President R. L. Harris and Retiring President J. A. Moore; H. K. Hallett of the Kendall Co. with Julian Robertson of North Carolina Fabrics Corp., the latter just released from Army service; J. O. Corn and O. E. Reading of Caro-Lin-Ian Mills, Inc.

R. L. Harris Heads North Carolina Association

APPROXIMATELY 175 textile executives and their guests gathered in Charlotte Nov. 9 for the 39th annual convention of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, at which R. L. Harris of Roxboro Cotton Mills was elected president. The new association leader was advanced from the position of first vice-president, and succeeded J. A. Moore of Edenton Cotton Mills. R. David Hall of Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, was advanced to the position of first vice-president, and Hearne Swink of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, was elected second vice-president.

Named to the N. C. C. M. A. board of directors for a three-year term were C. C. Dawson of Cramerton Mills, Julian Robertson of North Carolina Fabrics Corp. at Yadkin, Don S. Holt of Travora Mfg. Co. at Graham, H. K. Hallett of the Kendall Co. at Paw Creek, Marion Heiss of Proximity Mfg. Co. at Greensboro, Caldwell Ragan of Ragan Spinning Co. at Gastonia, and Britt M. Armfield of Burlington Mills Corp. at Greensboro.

Chief speakers at the convention were Robert M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, president of Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. *(see abstract of this address on Pages 23 and 24)*, Mr. Moore, and Ralph E. Loper. Mr. Loper, who heads the Fall River, Mass., and Greenville, S. C., industrial engineering concern under his name, spoke on "Textiles at Home and Abroad." Mr. Loper recently returned from China, where he spent several months on a special mission for the United States Government. He described operating methods of Chinese textile mills, plans for utilization of plants formerly under Japanese control, and the development of "tree cotton."

Mr. Moore, who presided over the morning and luncheon sessions, pointed out that there are 16 fibers competing with cotton and warned that only through research could it retain its position in the textile industry. During the luncheon meeting trophies were presented to winners of the state textile safety contest and an address was made by J. Melville Broughton, former governor of North Carolina. Tributes were paid to Mr. Moore as well as Hunter Marshall, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Textile Researchers Hold Election Meeting

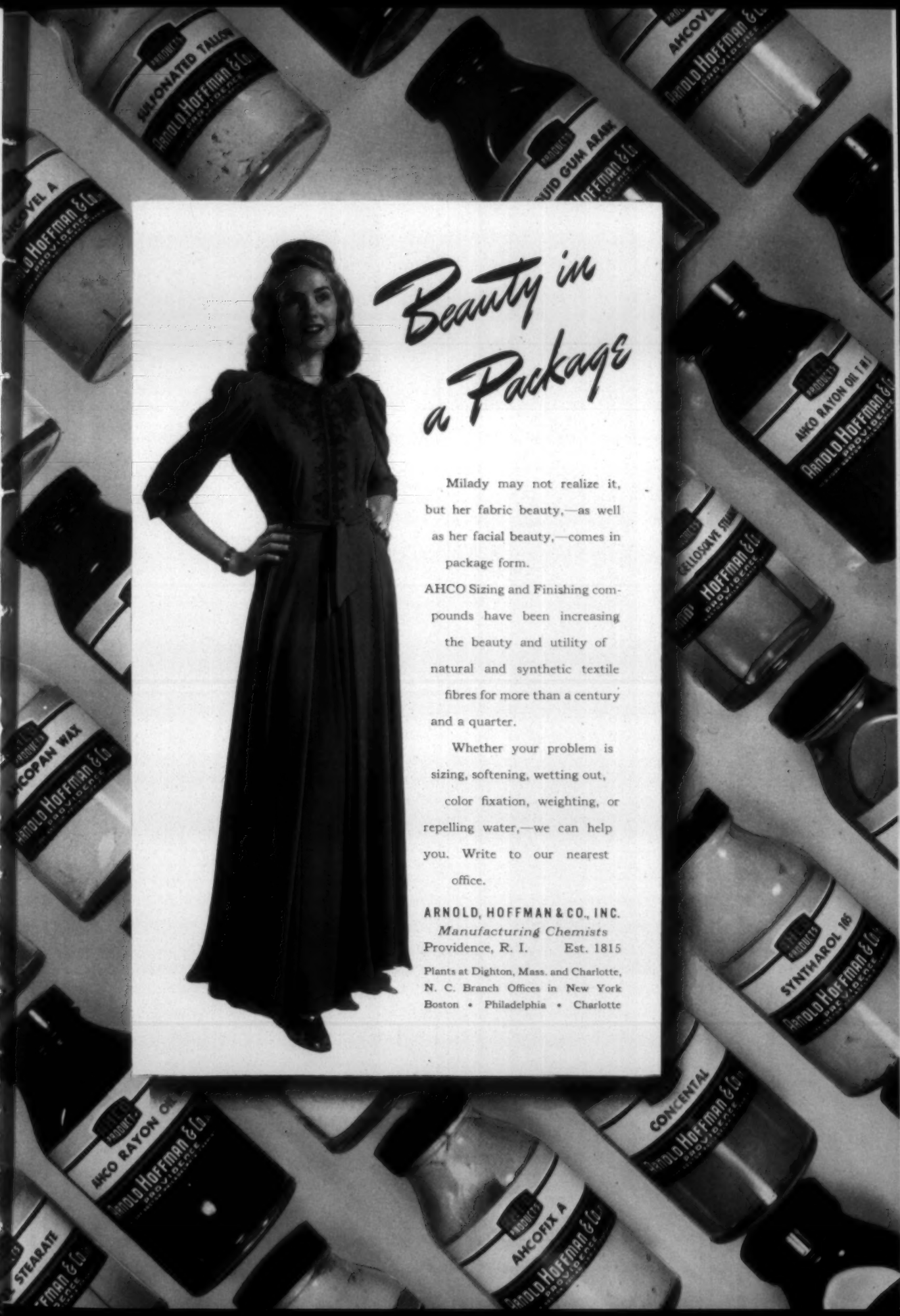
H. Wickliffe Rose of American Viscose Corp. was appointed chairman of the board of directors of Textile Research Institute, Inc., at a meeting of the board held recently in conjunction with the 16th annual membership meeting in New York City. The two vice-presidents named by the board are Curt Forstmann of Forstmann Woolen Co., and John Bassill of Tubize Rayon Corp. Treasurer is Robert West of Esmond Mills, while D. B. MacMaster of D. Blair MasMaster Co. is secretary.

The eight new directors elected for three years include M. C. Hobbs, Arlington Mills; H. Wickliffe Rose; Malcolm Campbell, North Carolina State College school of textiles; H. W. Whitcomb, Marshall Field manufacturing division; Curt Forstmann; Richard Kropf, Belding Heminway Corticelli; Harold Walter, Uxbridge Worsted Co.; Dr. Miles Dahlen, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Two directors elected for one-year terms are Charles J. Huber of Johnson & Johnson and Daniel Curll, Jr., of Rumford Chemical Works.

Textile Foundation reports were considered at a technical session, and another session was devoted to institute research. Prof. H. D. Smyth of Princeton University discussed "Atomic Energy." Newly discovered points of starch structure were discussed by Dr. Robert E. Rundle of the Textile Research Institute. Dr. Eugene Pascu of the chemistry department of Princeton and also a member of the institute staff, spoke on "Behavior of Bleached Fabrics Toward Acid and Alkali." Other technical phases of the industry were presented in talks by Dr. Henry Eyring of Princeton, Dr. John C. Whitwell and Dr. Richard H. Wilhelm.

Former Textile Exhibitors To Display Again

Practically all of the manufacturers of machinery, equipment, accessories, supplies, primary and fabricating materials and parts who participated in the last Southern Textile Exposition, that of 1941, will be represented in the 15th annual exposition planned for the week of April 8 in Greenville, S. C., according to an announcement by the management. In addition, a number of advanced and modern types of equipment will be on display, including methods of treatment of materials and handling machines and products. Exhibitors may install their displays any time after March 1.



Beauty in a Package

Milady may not realize it, but her fabric beauty,—as well as her facial beauty,—comes in package form.

AHCO Sizing and Finishing compounds have been increasing the beauty and utility of natural and synthetic textile fibres for more than a century and a quarter.

Whether your problem is sizing, softening, wetting out, color fixation, weighting, or repelling water,—we can help you. Write to our nearest office.

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Manufacturing Chemists
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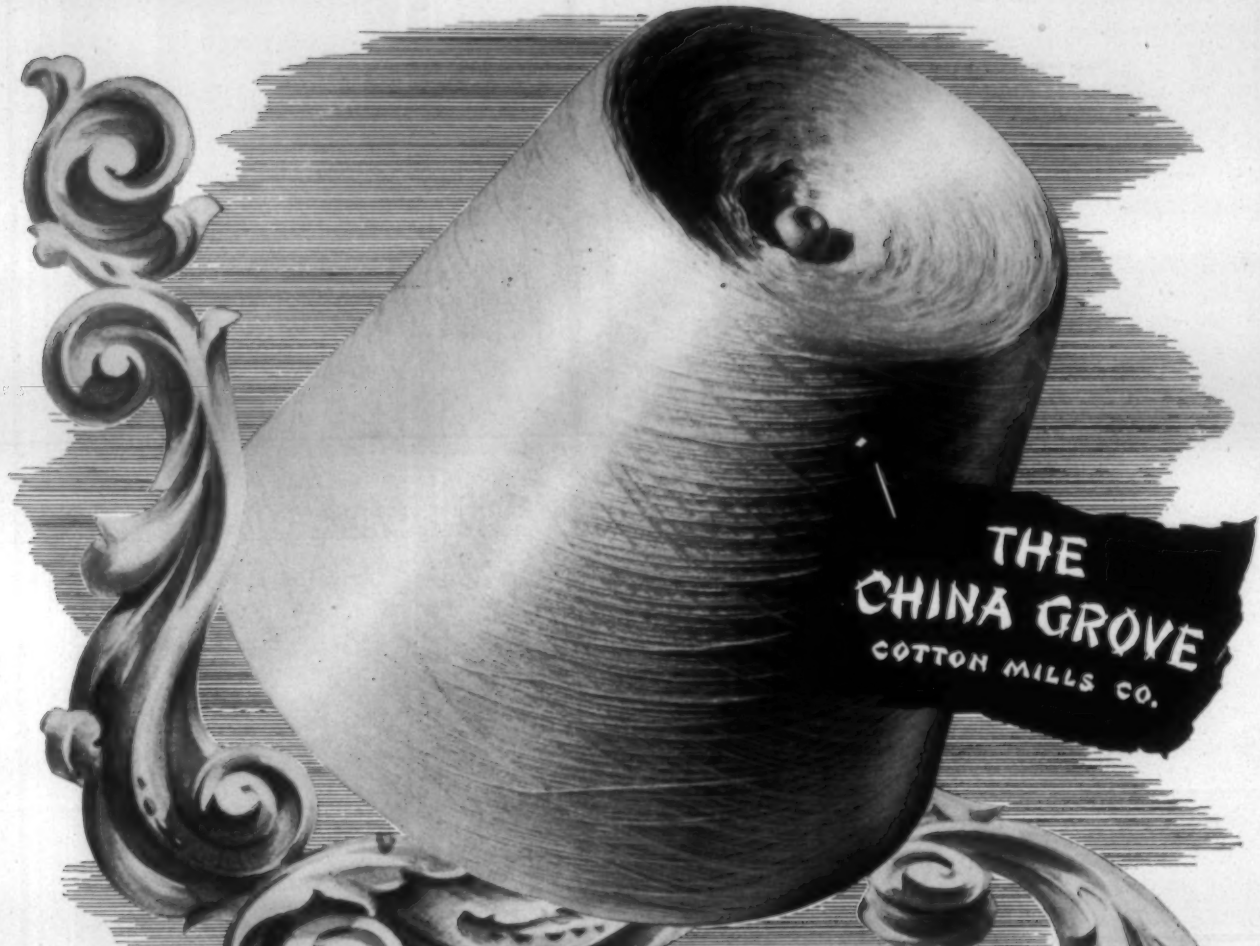
Plants at Dighton, Mass. and Charlotte, N. C. Branch Offices in New York Boston • Philadelphia • Charlotte



First Quality in Combed Yarns

LIVELY SPINNA CALF

It's the Triple-Resilient Roll Covering

Mills whose reputations depend on quality insist that nothing takes the place of *leather* rolls for fine spinning . . . and no roller leather is as consistently high-quality as Lawrence's Spinna Calf . . . The "grain" side of calfskin has *natural* characteristics for drafting — unequalled by any other material. Spinna Calf has become, through the years, the most generally used calfskin. Results — in terms of yarn quality—must be the reason. *Specify* Lawrence Spinna Calf . . . A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Peabody, Mass., manufacturers of Lawrence Calfskins—*1st choice for aprons.* Represented by H. H. Hersey, Greenville, S. C.

EVERY YEAR MORE PEOPLE DECIDE LEATHER IS BEST

60 Years in the Cotton Manufacturing Business

The Life and Career of W. E. HAMMOND

as told to

DAVID CLARK, Editor

THE 15th of last month was the date that W. E. Hammond, superintendent of Balfour (N. C.) Mills and one of the most highly-regarded textile men in the South, completed his 60th year in cotton manufacturing.

Ed Hammond was born on a farm in Williamston Township, Anderson County, S. C., Aug. 22, 1875. His father was a farmer who had served 27 months in the Confederate Army, and like almost everyone else in the South during Reconstruction Days, was exceedingly poor and was hard put to support his family. He usually allowed his three children to pick the last weather-damaged cotton which was left in the field; after it was ginned the children would sell it for 60 to 75 cents—that was their Christmas money.

His First Cotton Mill Job

On Oct. 15, 1885, Ed Hammond and his older brother went to work at the No. 1 Plant of Pelzer (S. C.) Mills, at that time the only mill in that section. The older brother was put to running drawing frames at 35 cents per day, while Ed was given the job of sweeping around 154 Foss & Peevy wood top and bottom flat cards at 25 cents per day. As the writer was in 1899 a card grinder on two rows of Foss & Peevy cards in the old Victor Mill at Charlotte, he can testify that keeping the floor clean around them was quite a job.

The mill paid off once each month and if Ed had worked the full 26 days he received $6.50, of which his father gave him 50 cents; if he had missed but one day of work the elder Hammond would allow him to keep 25 cents. To persons who do not know of the extreme poverty of the South in the days following the War Between the States, this pays seems ridiculously small, but Ed Hammond and his brother made more in the mill and lived better than upon the family farm. The few men who could, in those days, find enough money to build cotton mills rendered a great service to the people who found employment in them.

When Ed Hammond went to work for Pelzer Mills the superintendent and all of the overseers except one were from the North or from Europe. The superintendent, Stephen Clark, was from Maryland; the carder, Albert Wood, was from Providence, R. I.; the spinner, Thomas Seddon, was from Scotland; and the master mechanic, Walter Cameron, was from Lowell, Mass. B. F. Guy, overseer of weaving, was the only operating executive who was a native Southerner.

By 1896, Ed Hammond had risen to the position of section man and in May, 1908, became second hand in carding in Pelzer Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3. In July, 1904, he left Pelzer to become overseer of carding at Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C. (which was then operated by Capt. O. P. Mills), but after 27 months went back to Pelzer as overseer of picking and carding at all three plants of the Pelzer Mills.

He held that position for ten years and then went back to Mills Mill, this time as superintendent, and remained there until 1920.

On To Balfour Mills

His next position was that of superintendent at Hermitage Mills in Camden, S. C., for a two-year tenure. In July, 1922, he went to North Carolina to become superintendent of Balfour Mills, which was under construction at that time by Capt. Ellison Smythe and his son Adger.

I went through the Balfour Mills with Ed on a visit I made to congratulate him upon his long career, and I can state that I have never seen a better operated mill. I have dropped by that plant many times during the last

W. E. Hammond was overseer of carding and picking for the three Pelzer Mills plants in 1908. He is pictured (standing) with his second hands, section men and card grinders.

20 years and have never seen it when all the ends were not up and every loom running.

Ed Hammond is not only one of the oldest cotton manufacturers in regards to length of service, but he is also one of the industry's best operators.

This "dean" of Southern textile operating executives was married in 1898 to Miss Lula Bagwell, who died in 1935 after raising a fine family of six sons and four daughters. One of the Hammond sons died a few years ago, and another is now at Lawson General Hospital in Atlanta, Ga., recovering from wounds received while in Army service overseas.

A Teacher of Men

Many successful cotton manufacturers received their training under Ed Hammond. Among them are C. H. Strickland (superintendent of the Appleton Co. plant at Anderson, S. C.), T. H. Henderson (superintendent of Clinchfield Mfg. Co. at Marion, N. C.), O. E. Bishop and O. A. Mace (superintendents, respectively, of the Gayle Plant and the Eureka Plant of Springs Cotton Mills at Chester, S. C.).

Born on a small farm in South Carolina and handicapped by the poverty which covered the Southern states during Reconstruction Days, Ed Hammond made his way to the top rank of Southern textile operating executives. In addition, he is still ranked as one of the best despite his advancing years.

The picture above, showing Ed Hammond and his six sons, was taken a few years ago.

The writer has enjoyed Ed Hammond's personal friendship for more than 35 years, and takes pleasure in paying him this well-deserved tribute.

Editors Take a Look at Pad-Steam & Multi-Lap

AN inspection tour of its facilities at Deepwater, N. J., was provided Nov. 7 by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for editors of technical publications who were interested in observing new methods of dyestuff application developed by the company.

The press representatives were taken on a brief motor tour through the Chambers Works, which employs about 8,000 people and which is one of the largest chemical plants in the world. Following introductory remarks by George H. Schuler, director of the technical laboratory, the guests were divided into smaller groups and escorted through the various sections of this laboratory. Among the sections which they visited were the dye standardizing department, the lakes laboratory, water repellency testing, textile printing, washfastness laboratory, and the room in which the two new vat dyeing machines, "multi-lap" and "pad-steam," were being operated.

Du Pont describes the two machines, which have been in operation at Deepwater for the past year, as the "newest developments in their field." The company points out that heretofore the use of vat dyes has been limited primarily to cotton goods, but "by the new methods a wider variety of natural and synthetic fibers (as well as cotton) may be vat dyed. Fabrics dyed in working models of the two machines have demonstrated that the shades, brilliance, clarity and color fastness are equal to the best commercial work done by conventional methods." Millions of yards have been dyed on a commercial scale by the pad-steam method, and the first commercial multi-lap machine is about to go into operation.

At Du Pont's technical laboratory a thorough and complete color service is rendered to color consuming industries. To accomplish this, not only are miniature and full-sized mill apparatus used, but new methods have to be devised by which available equipment can be converted into actual plant operations as closely as possible.

Functions of the Laboratory

The chief functions of the laboratory are standardizing of dyes, technical service to customers, and research. The first subject comprises systematic and thorough tests to determine the quality of the manufactured products as compared with a definitely established standard. Technical service includes the selection and proper application of dyes for specific purposes, matching of shades, evolving new and economical application procedures and, where possible, reduction of costs. As a part of its work on application of dyes, printing methods for textiles is included. Other textile research at this laboratory includes the testing of water-repellent finishes, and the evaluation of numerous textile assistants.

The pad-steam method is said to provide a simplified and more flexible continuous process, which can be economically

AGAIN you can get N-100

Houghton's concentrated detergent – same pre-war quality

Detergents have been scarce since war needs restricted the supply of basic ingredients. But now the product which Houghton introduced so successfully some six years ago is again available to textile mills.

It is N-100, a concentrated synthetic detergent in liquid form, having a wide range of uses, and operating well in neutral, mild acid or alkaline solutions. N-100 will be found to perform outstandingly in kier boiling operations . . . for scouring rayon or cotton hosiery . . . as a penetrant or wetting agent . . . as a dye-bath assistant.

Its high concentration means economy. For prices write now. E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia or Charlotte.

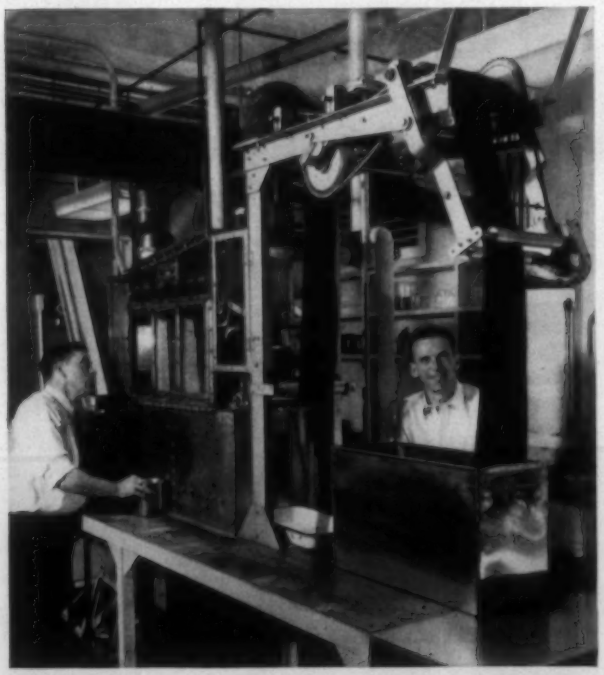
HOUGHTON'S TEXTILE PROCESSING PRODUCTS

WARP SIZES . . . SOFTENERS . . . RAYON OILS . . . WETTING AGENTS . . . WOOL OILS

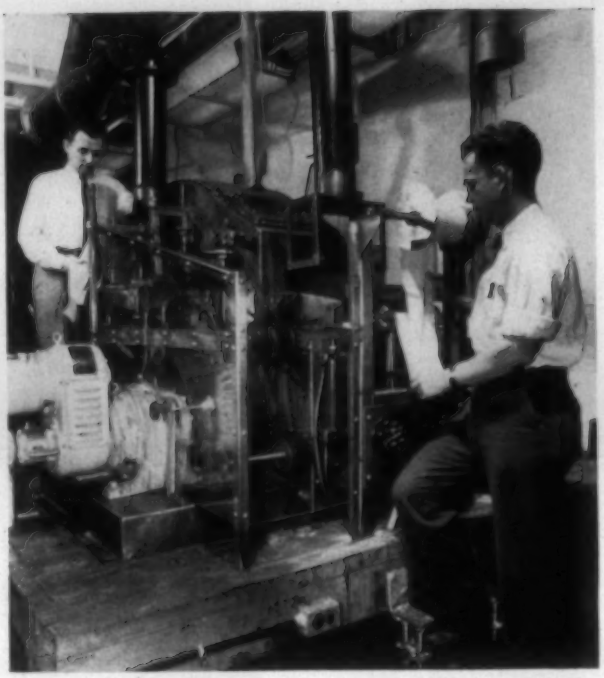
used for short as well as long yardages. It departs from the customary vat dyeing methods with respect to time and temperature. Ordinary methods involve reduction of the dyestuff to the leuco form by means of sodium hydrosulfite and caustic at temperatures of from 120 to 140° F.; and an hour or more is usually required for the reduction and dyeing. It had been known for years that by raising the temperatures the process could be speeded up, but the leuco derivatives are not chemically stable at higher temperatures and undergo serious changes when held at these heats for appreciable period of time. However, the Du Pont researchers disclosed that if the reduction of the vat color on the fabric is carried out at 212°, in a matter of seconds, the chemical stability of the leuco compound is entirely satisfactory.

The pad-steam machines have been installed in a considerable number of New England and Southern mills, and have been turning out millions of yards of dyed goods. Most of it is cotton, but some rayons and mixtures of cotton and rayon, and of acetate and viscose rayons have been dyed by this process. Du Pont reports that some of the dyers have noted the new method gives them substantial savings in cost over the batch processes, and they report a greater uniformity of the color from one end of the cloth to the other.

The multi-lap machine was designed for the continuous dyeing of delicate fabrics, such as ladies' woolen dress goods, spun rayons and combinations of animal and vegetable fibers. In ordinary continuous dyeing processes, in which there is considerable tension, these could not be handled without undue distortion or crushing, or without risk of deteriorating the fibers. The new machine carried the cloth around on an endless slatted reel or conveyor, with very little tension on the cloth, dipping it into the bath on each lap, and finally turning it at a right angle to bring the fabric out from the center of the reel.



Economical method of continuous application of vat dyes to large or small quantities of fine fabrics is provided by the pad-steam process, developed by Du Pont's dyestuffs division. This working model of the apparatus is being operated in the company's technical laboratory at Deepwater, N. J., by Alfred C. Coleman, left, and Leigh Rice.



Du Pont's dyestuffs division states that vat dyes may be applied conveniently to a wider variety of fabrics than ever before by means of the multi-lap machine. The fabric is carried into and out of the dyebath a number of times on an endless conveyor, so that dyeing is accomplished with a minimum of stretching or distortion. Operating this working model of the apparatus in the company's technical laboratory are Joseph Brooks, left, and Milton Keen.

Select 'Maid of Cotton' in January

The 1946 "Maid of Cotton" will be selected at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 7, according to an announcement this month by the National Cotton Council. A four-month air tour of major United States cities will be given the new maid, who will represent the American cotton industry as its official good-will ambassador. She will receive preparatory training in New York City.

As in past years, the 1946 contest is open to all single girls between the ages of 18 and 25, inclusive, who are natives of one of the 17 cotton-producing states. Applications and photographs must be on file at council headquarters, Memphis, by Dec. 22. Finalists will be chosen on the basis of information and photographs filed by candidates at the time of application. Those selected will be invited to appear in cotton dresses before a group of judges in final competition at Memphis. Entrants will be judged on appearance, personality, background and talent.

The 1946 Maid of Cotton will visit military posts and hospitals, and extend greetings of the cotton industry to public and private officials. In each major city visited, she will be featured in department store showings of cotton clothing. Conducted by the council, the contest and tour are sponsored jointly by the council, the Memphis Cotton Carnival Association and the cotton exchanges of Memphis, New Orleans and New York. Miss Jennie Earle Cox of West Point, Miss., is the 1945 Maid of Cotton.

As part of its post-war expansion program, American Cyanamid and Chemical Corp. is building at Bridgeville, Pa., a $2,000,000 plant to increase its existing facilities for producing alkyd coating resins.

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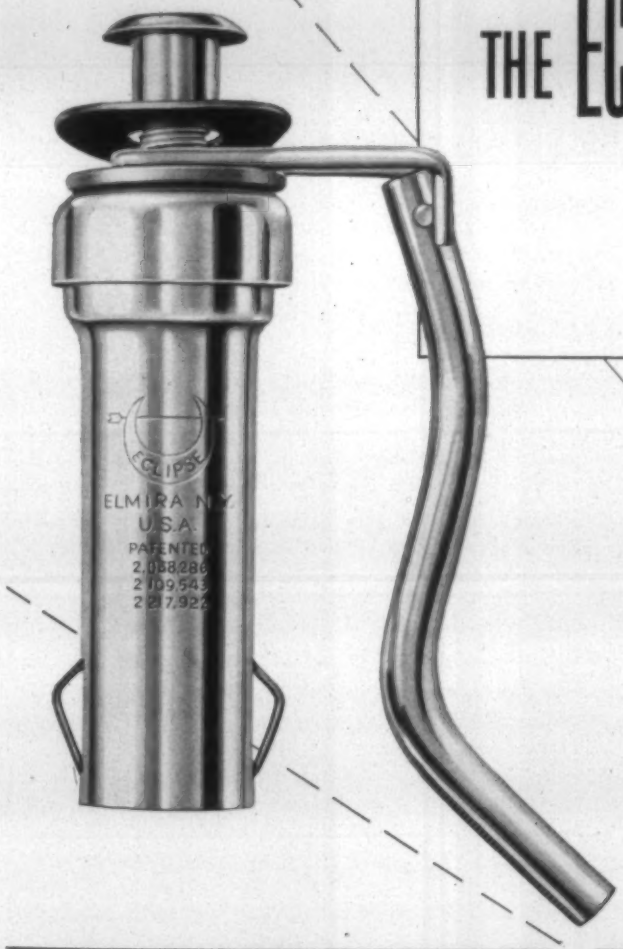

Once again Eclipse* Bobbin Holders are available in quantity for the textile trade. • The inherent advantages of design and workmanship that made Eclipse the favorite bobbin holder of leading textile plants are now combined with many new improvements. • If you are interested in modernizing your plant it will pay you to investigate the new Eclipse Bobbin Holder.

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2. Ball bearings minimize friction, resulting in uniform quality of roving.
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Bibb Builds a New Mill Village

GIVEN a free rein in the matter of design and layout, and of the materials entering into the construction and furnishing of the dwellings, it has remained for a Southern woman architect, Ellamae Ellis League, of Macon, Ga., to show what may be accomplished with a war workers' community of 160 basementless, one-story, four-room-and-bath houses. Unlike many such projects, the community is to be of permanent occupancy. The project, located at Columbus, Ga., is known as Anderson Village, conceived and constructed by Bibb Mfg. Co., of Macon, for employees in its textile mills.

Appearance Was Important

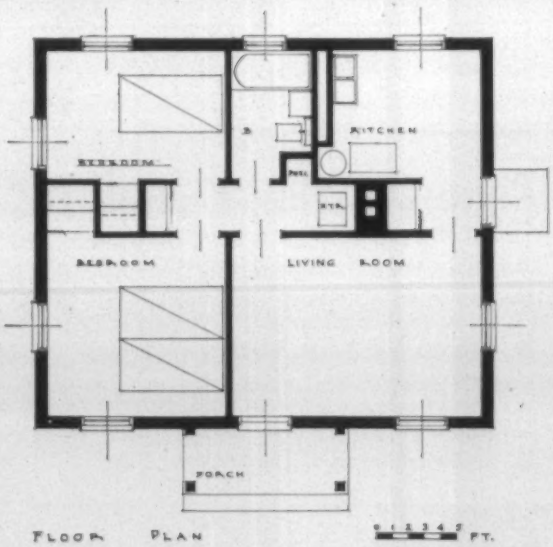
Mrs. League, when commissioned by Bibb, expressed the desire to incorporate into the houses and the grounds certain ideas that she had concerning the type materials, fixtures and furnishings to be used. She wanted to incorporate not only modern conveniences and the best materials available, but she was determined that each house would have a home-like interior and present an attractive appearance from the outside.

Each house is of modified colonial design, of brick veneer over hollow tile. Ample closet space in each bedroom and for storage is provided. Wood-slat, Venetian blinds, equipped with worm-gear tilting devices are on each of the eight windows, which also are fitted with wood-frame, galvanized wire, half-screens. In the kitchen there are refrigerator, gas water heater, modern gas range with heat control, combination sink and laundry tray, and built-in wall cabinet.

The bathroom contains lavatory, closet and tub of a recognized standard make; a medicine cabinet of white enameled steel, set into the wall and carrying a full-size mirror. The side-walls are sheathed in tile board to a height of four feet. A space heater, of the flue-connected circulating type, adaptable for burning anthracite or bituminous coal, coke, or lignite, is set off in a space between the living and bedrooms and the entrance to the bath. These heaters are of the magazine feed type with a minimum output capacity of 30,000 B. T. U. per hour.

Because the project is a permanent one, construction materials were specified with a view to long service life and durability. For this reason the piping throughout—interior hot and cold water lines and gas lines, and all underground water services—is wrought iron. Altogether some 40,000 feet of galvanized wrought iron pipe were used in the project. The piping specification was prepared by Alvin L. Lindstrom, the consulting mechanical engineer on the project, as well as by Mrs. League.

Not only has Mrs. League provided comfortable living quarters in the Anderson Village project, but she has introduced many refinements into the exterior surroundings. One item is that of the clothes line posts, set into the ground to a depth of almost three feet. Then, too, the pathways are cast concrete slabs of vary-



This is a typical floor plan of one of the houses in the Anderson Village. Compact and efficient, the units were built of durable materials.

THE COLOR-HUNGRY PUBLIC

After four years of being told "There's a war on," the public is eagerly awaiting the return of fine fabrics and fast dyes.

Right now you can start to supply that demand. Not only have restrictions been lifted from the dyestuffs industry, but manufacturing facilities, greatly expanded during the war, are now being used to produce all types of dyes, including vats. Already many of the brilliant, hard-to-get colors are in stock. Soon all of them will be.

If you would *keep* the public color-hungry, whet their appetites by using the best dyes obtainable. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Dyestuffs Division, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

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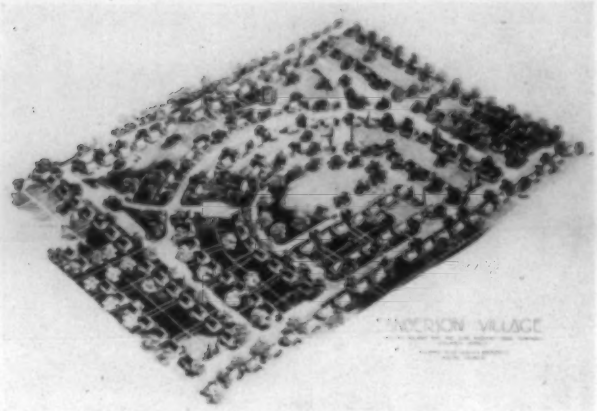
DU PONT

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

YOU GET FOUR DOLLARS FOR THREE ON VICTORY BONDS, TOO

ing lengths. These are placed into the ground, grass joints being provided. The woman's touch also is seen in the layout of drives and parking spaces. These are situated sufficiently far from the houses to eliminate traffic noise to a considerable degree, and are surfaced with a combination of sand and clay over which a layer of gravel four inches thick is placed and rolled. The



Architect's perspective of the 160-unit Anderson Village housing project at Columbus, Ga., for employees of Bibb Mfg. Co.

surfacing is said to be relatively free from dust. The grounds are landscaped with the drainage away from all structures towards special outlets. Trees and shrubbery are placed about the grounds in formal design, and provide shade conditions along walks.

Masonry Features

The houses are basementless. While there are the usual foundation walls, footings, etc., the floor slabs are of structural clay tile, laid on the ground atop a leveling bed of sand. The joints of these slabs are staggered. A layer of concrete, two inches thick is poured on the floor slabs. The interior concrete layer receives an additional finish, and all concrete floors are waterproofed. The interior concrete flooring is finished in asphalt tile in black, red and mahogany. Masonry for exterior walls and chimneys is of common brick, while hollow tile is used for interior partitions, and for backing up the brick exterior veneer.

Each of the houses in Anderson Village is of the same general design, having two bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath. The approximate dimensions of these rooms are:: rear bedroom, 8′ x 11′ 3″; front bedfoom, 11′ x 11′ 3″; living room, 11′ 3″ x 15′; kitchen, 8′ x 10′ 3″; bath, 5′ x 8′.

Every house is wired for electricity, and the fixtures selected in keeping with the general scheme of architecture. Walls and ceilings in all rooms except kitchen and bath are finished with a single coat of casein paint. The other two rooms are given two coats of flat oil paint.

The upper section of each dwelling is of frame construction, with a semi-peaked roof. This is wood-sheathed and over this is placed an asphalt felt sheathing over which, in turn, are laid asphalt shingles. The framing of each structure is of short leaf yellow pine. Other lumber used on doors, frames, sash, etc., is white or yellow pine, with red oak, set in caulking, used for thresholds at the outside doors.

Individual houses are of modified Colonial design, brick veneer over hollow tile. They are situated well away from roadways, reducing traffic noises and providing ample space for lawns.

Textile Division, A.S.M.E., Meets Nov. 29

With the theme of the development of scientific instruments combined with engineering supervision to determine the proper work assignment or adjustments to textile machines, the textile division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will meet Nov. 29 in New York City. Program highlights include a discussion of "New Labor Relations Factor in the Textile Engineering Field" by J. J. McElroy; "Data From Activity Recording Instruments Applied to Textile Machinery" by C. S. Parsons; "Technological Development of the Stroboscope" by I. G. Easton; "Stroboscopic Study of Tricot Knitting Cycle" by H. Searles, and "Tricot Garment Fabrics—A Challenge to the Engineer and Cloth Designer" by Philip Wick. All discussions will be illustrated by either slides or sample materials, except the first. There will be a luncheon at noon. Persons planning to attend should notify A. B. Studley, secretary, SKF Industries, Inc., 10 High Street, Boston, Mass.

Definition of Felt Is Advocated

After several years of tentative consideration, a broad definition of felt has been adopted by the Felt Association, Inc., superseding all others, as follows:

FELT, n. A fabric built up by the interlocking of fibers by a suitable combination of mechanical work, chemical action, moisture and heat, without spinning, weaving or knitting. It may consist of one or more classes of fibers, wool, reprocessed wool and/or re-used wool, with or without admixture with animal, vegetable and synthetic fibers.

This definition meets the requirements of standard specifications and the Wool Products Labeling Act, it has been approved by the American Society for Testing Materials and distinguishes the true felt as a textile separate and distinct from felt-like materials, often miscalled "felt", wich are produced by other means than the process known os felting, sometimes to the exclusion of the essential felting ingredient, wool.

The American Society for Testing Materials, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa., will meet in 49th session in Buffalo, N. Y., June 24-28, 1946, in conjunction with the seventh exhibit of testing apparatus and related equipment. The 1946 spring meeting of the society will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 25 through March 1.

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You have only to imagine a world without COLOR to appreciate the importance of the latter. To ignore color in the styling of textile products is to overlook a selling force more appealing than the fabric itself.

When styling and producing yarn dyed fabrics, use Franklin Process Yarn Dyeing and you get a four plant service, with a combined capacity of over 600,000 lbs. per week, backed by 35 years of experience in selecting the proper dyes for the purpose.

Whether one plant or all four plants serve you, color quality will be uniform.

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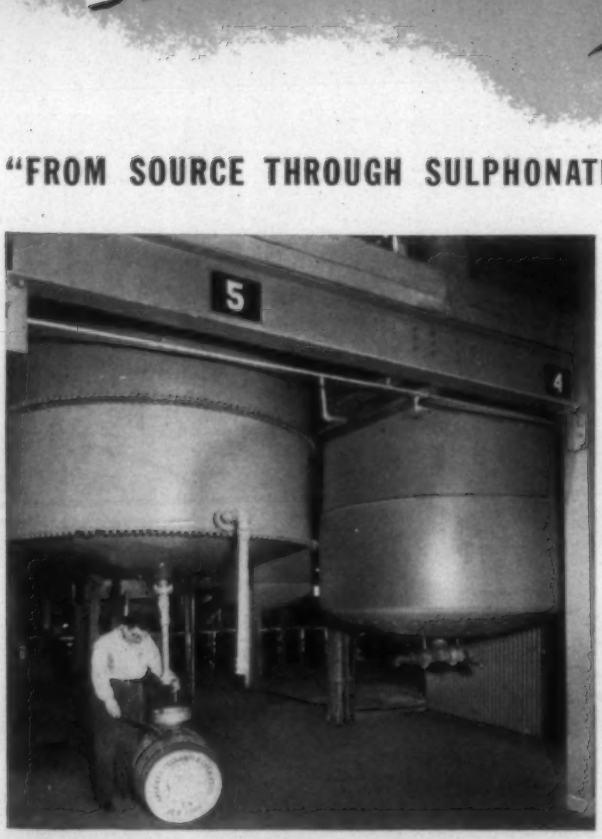

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PARAMUL®® 115 Water Repellent, and other specialties and Heavy Chemicals

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During the past few years the difficulty of obtaining natural oils from abroad has made it necessary for textile mills to use sulphonated oils made from domestic oils almost exclusively. Those who have used Cyanamid products have not only found them consistently high in quality but consistently *available.* For Cyanamid has established completely reliable sources of supply for its domestic oils and employs modern, large scale equipment in processing them. For example, Cyanamid's sulphonated castor oil has been available in large quantities to meet the most exacting requirements and has helped many mills to maintain high standards in the quality of their textile products. Whatever your demands, you can depend on Cyanamid as a steady, reliable source of supply for:

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Olive Oil	Castor Oil
Tea Seed Oil	Red Oil
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Rape Seed Oil	Cottonseed Oil
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It's Time for the Combed Yarn Industry to Get Busy!

By R. DAVID HALL, Treasurer, Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, N. C.

The Gastonia, N. C., area is the center of the combed yarn industry. One person who has demonstrated his qualifications to speak on the problems faced by this division of textile manufacturing is R. David Hall. The accompanying remarks by Mr. Hall were delivered at the meeting held Nov. 2 by the Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association. H. Gilmer Winget, chairman of the division, presided. In addition to the main speaker, those present heard the facilities of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School described by Martin L. Rhodes, superintendent.

TO get any comprehensive view of the future we must look at the past. The textile industry had its beginning here in Gaston County before the beginning of the Civil War. It had not progressed very much to the turn of the century, but only a few years after that someone was bold enough to make combed yarn in this county. It had always been said that it required skill which the people of the South did not have and managerial technique which we did not have. But that was proven to be a mistake. So the combed yarn industry was established here, and during World War I it expanded tremendously. Then came the boom period, and then came the real crash, in the 30s, with mill after mill going out. New machinery was being developed, but no one had the money to put in the new machinery which we should have had. Then, after a span of years, we found ourselves confronted with the tremendous demand caused by World War II.

You men are familiar with the problems that caused. The main one was, of course, 8.2 twill. It was a type of uniform cloth developed between the last war and this, requiring not carded yarn but the finest type of combed yarn that could be produced. It soon became evident that our industry was the only source from which it could be procured, so we began to switch from our customary knitting yarn to weaving yarn. We began to find it necessary to put on third shifts where we had operated only two in the past.

The emergency found us, I suppose, with the most depleted plants in the history of our industry, and we were called upon to do the biggest job. I know of no other industry that, with no help from the government during the war, did the difficult job that the Gaston County mills did. We had no priorities even for getting repairs, with no possibility of getting replacements of machinery.

So we come to this post-war period now with about two strikes on us already as we face the future competition. First of all, we come with our plants not equipped with modern machinery, not equipped with the latest thing that is out in cotton textile manufacturing, and with our competitors in the field of synthetics having been given a tremendous new productivity of fiber to compete with us.

In the face of that, what are we going to do? Are we going to fold up and quit, or are we going to lick the problem? The problem is a simple one; it is a problem of economics. In all the hurly-burly of economics that our government has engaged in, the real laws of economics have not been repealed. They are as inexorable as the law of gravitation. Our problem is a simple one; it is the law of supply and demand. If we can produce an article of a quality that the public will buy at a price such that it will return a profit in its manufacture, we can stay in business; otherwise we are going to be liquidated, for after all no business can maintain itself that can not produce a profit; otherwise it is self-liquidating.

Co-operation Is Essential

In my judgment we have the forces that can lick that problem if properly used, properly co-ordinated, and if those forces are co-operative in their action. One of these forces is, first, the public. You say, what can the public do towards solving this problem? Specifically, the public can insist that our county government and our municipal government remain sane and sound in their expenditure of tax money, so that the burden of taxation—which is largely carried in our cities, in our towns, in our county, by these plants—be not over and beyond that which is carried in other localities by the plants with which we compete, so that we have equal opportunity, tax-wise, with industries in other sections and with competitive industries in other lines.

Second, we have another great force that can be a help in the solution of this problem, and perhaps the greatest help; and that is the people who run the machines in the plants of this industry. We have come a long way in education since I was a doffer in a cotton mill some 30-odd years ago. This group can do a great deal toward solving our problem by becoming more efficient, doing the job better, and doing a more intelligent job.

The next group that I believe we must have in solving this problem, if we are to lick it, is the group that today we term the management—that is, the executive management. If we are to succeed management is going to have to do a better job. These other types of fibers are

going to attack us where we are supplying our products; they are going to attack us where we are producing our products for hosiery and for underwear. If we are not going to look for new uses for our product but are going to try to confine ourselves to these we have had in the past we are going to be licked and licked badly.

We must go ahead in getting new types of products. If we stand still we go backwards; it is only by forging ahead that we can keep from slipping back. We can not stand still. I think an intelligent selling job is required of management. We do not produce, as I have said, a finished product. But an intelligent selling job can be done by management, just the same, in co-operating with users of yarn to find newer products and better products and then co-operating toward producing those things.

Importance of Operating Executives

The last of these forces that are going to solve the future of our industry is you men who are what I might call the technical management. I do not know any group of men that has taken a worse beating in the first five years than you have. The worker, after his day's work, could go home and forget it. The executive, after his day's work, could go home and try to forget it. But you gentlemen could not forget it, because your job was running 24 hours a day, and you had to be on the job. For that I want to commend you. In this task which lies ahead your job is perhaps going to be the most important, because you take the elements of production and combine them. You are like the man of science, who pours several elements into a beaker and stirs them together to make something new. You take the cotton and the machinery that the executive supplies and take the labor that is employed and combine them and at the other end of the plant try to turn out something that is salable and profitable. The progress of this industry is going to depend upon you, because you see the technical problems every day. The executive does not see them. You are face to face every day with the opportunity of creating new techniques. It is you who are going to bring about any revolutionary change in our system of manufacturing, if it ever changes.

You gentlemen must be qualified in many ways. You must have technical knowledge; you must be mechanically minded; yet, after all, you are dealing with human beings and must have diplomacy and tact and ability to handle human relations. If only we had you gentlemen to handle our foreign relations in some of the countries of the world I think we might do better, because I think you have a technique for handling human problems that some of our best diplomats have never had.

So, gentlemen, in the fight of the fibers which is on us I do not think we are yet ready to lift the white flag. It is true that we are the most vulnerable industry from the standpoint of the synthetics. We cannot imagine, in the near future, a man's getting overalls made out of rayon or work shirts made out of rayon. But we are vulnerable. We have to meet the problem right now. Whether we solve it or whether we have to join them time alone will tell. We may have to join them, but in my judgment there is still a place for combed yarn.

In that connection I want to quote something I myself wrote a while ago which I think probably sums up this subject: "As the cotton spinning industry takes the longer look, we see beyond the present period of scarcity to the day when we must, by sheer merit of our product, as well as by service and price, make our bid for a place in the sun. We have no quarrel with science and no argument with chemistry. We bow to progress, but we shall not bow out. Our industry is only a small link in a great economic chain. Behind us is an agricultural empire extending from Virginia to California, supporting 13,000,000 people—one-tenth the population of America. Our product is based on a fiber of nature, created molecule by molecule and cell by cell by combining the elements of earth with the rays of the sun in an alchemy as yet beyond the mind of man to analyze or comprehend, a fiber possessing qualities which make it the perfect clothing for the human body to the extent that the best equipped army ever to be assembled in the history of the world has adopted it for the tropics and for the Arctic as well, has adopted where the best was required and where price was no object. Today, from the farmer who plants the seed on through to the converter and processor of our product, we are a research-minded people. For we realize that only as we are able to furnish America a better product, a more versatile product, and a more appealing product can we hope to continue to count the consuming industry of this nation as our best customer."

Martin L. Rhodes (back to camera), superintendent of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School, is speaking to the group gathered for the fall meeting of the Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association. R. Dave Hall, another speaker, is seated just left of the aisle in the front row.

Cotton Cord Tires Cited As Superior

Cotton cord in passenger car tires withstood recent government tests and was in good condition after 68,000 miles of high speed driving, according to a report of the National Cotton Council. The council said it had received a report from a special House committee that did not substantiate recent claims that rayon was superior in all types of tires. Also, the test showed a much better cotton cord can be produced by the use of improved varieties of cotton, the council reported. Passenger car tests were discontinued after cotton cord tires had worn out the original tire tread and one recap at 60 miles per hour.

A method by which to get fine, usable fiber from ramie has been perfected by a Chinese woman, Dr. Ruth Feng of Chungking.

DYEING AND FINISHING

Germany's Wartime Dyeing and Printing

By FRANK S. RICHARDSON, the Waldrich Co., Delawanna, N. J.

THE first group of textile men to be sent to Germany by the Office of the Quartermaster General was instructed to investigate certain specific military items and to obtain as much information as possible in the entire textile field. One of the military articles was of considerable interest in that it possessed some unusual properties. This was the German shelter half which was camouflaged printed and made in such a manner that it could be used as a poncho. The latest ones had been found to be made entirely of spun rayon and tests showed they possessed a very high degree of water repellency and abrasion resistance. The water repellency was further enhanced by the fact that when the cloth finally became wet, a swelling of the yarn took place which rendered the cloth watertight for a considerable period of time. Fabric and yarn analyses showed at least two kinds of rayon staple had been used.

A natural question arose as to whether this mixture had been deliberate and the result of tests made to determine the best combination of staple to produce the unusual results obtained. The investigation of this one article, therefore, became the basis of a search for information which took in a very wide field. It involved the questions of fibers used, construction of the cloth, production of the printing, water repellent finishing and all related processing.

Make-Up of the Shelter Half

Originally the shelter half material had been made of all cotton, but as German supplies of cotton became less, 33 per cent of staple rayon fiber was introduced. This blend was continued for some time and then as cotton became practically unobtainable the cloth was made of 100 per cent spun rayon. All of it was printed with camouflage patterns. The German Army has experimented with camouflage printed fabrics a great deal and for many years. The standard army pattern was first adopted in 1932 and was in use from then until the early stages of the war. A modification was then made which consisted of softening the edges of each object making them fuzzy, rather than sharp and distinct. A further alteration of the same kind was made later, to the extent that the colors tended to blend into each other or into the ground. Changes in color combinations were also made at the same time design changes were effected.

When the SS came into being, it produced and adopted a pattern which differed considerably from the army one. This SS pattern was also modified slightly during the war. About the first of 1945 an entirely new pattern was brought out by the SS and it was also adopted by the army for shelter halves and jackets. Considerable yardage of this new pattern was printed but as far as could be ascertained it never reached the field.

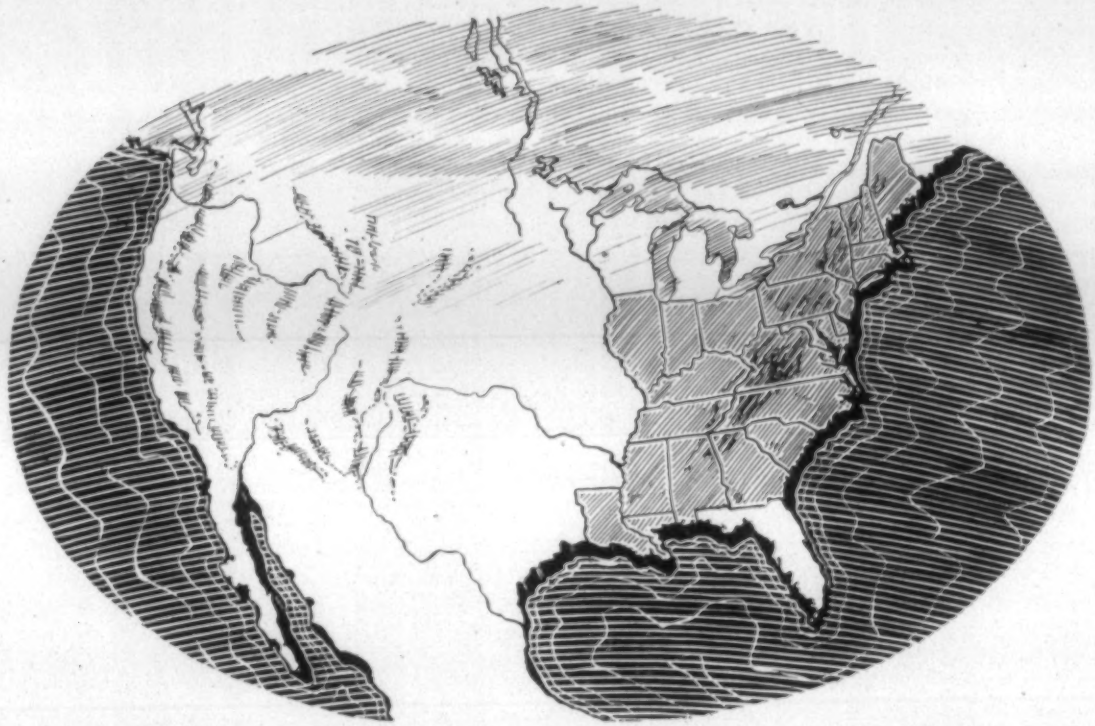
The cloth, printed with the older patterns, usually had a green combination on one side and a brown one on the other. Material to be used on the Russian front was printed with the green combination on one side and the other side left white. This particular job was very well done in that the white side showed no indication of the print on the other. Of course some mills produced better results than others, in this regard, but on the whole the work was an excellent illustration of one phase of the printer's art.

The new pattern had only one color combination and the cloth was only printed on one side. The pattern had a black object in it, which was printed from two print rollers of varying circumferences. This was done to produce a design which had no definite repeat. The black was printed with aniline black and the cloth was usually printed with the black first, given a rapid ageing and over-printed with the other colors. Vats and indigosols were used for the red, green, brown and tan. A great deal of testing was done to establish the best combination of dyes as far as infra red sensitivity was concerned. For a long while the green color was very poor in this regard. I. G. Farben finally found that one of the oldest Hydron colors gave excellent results. This was Hydron Green G X, a very poor printing color because they had never been able to disperse it properly for printing. This defect was overcome and the use of it required by the army for all camouflage prints. This dispersing medium has very interesting possibilities and is being investigated by the chemical team of investigators.

After ageing, washing and drying the fabric was given a water repellent finish.

Research and development work by I. G. had produced the "Persistol" brands of water repellent agents. The first of these brands were a continuation of the "Rainasit" ones in that they were wax emulsions. However, instead of employing aluminum salts they were used in conjunction with xirconium oxychloride. Results were obtained which were very good. Repellency was increased and permanency to washing greatly improved. Further research developed that ethylamine chains were of particular interest as water repellent and crease resistant or shrinkage control compounds. Several water repellents of this type were put on the market and used.

A large yardage of shelter half fabric was produced that contained water repellent fiber in the yarn which was subsequently given a piece goods treatment with an improved



—back in 1820: When there were only 23 states in the Union and Chicago was a settlement of 14 houses—five years before rollers were first engraved for cotton printing—John Butterworth established this business in Philadelphia to serve the Textile Industry.

And we have been at it ever since.

For 125 years we have been in daily contact with the Textile Industry—its problems and opportunities. We have seen it grow from a handful of family-sized plants to its present position as America's Second Industry—and we are proud of the part we have played in its development.

Butterworth Service includes a complete line of Machinery for bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, drying, printing and finishing fabrics and warps: calenders for cotton and rayon fabrics; spinning machinery for rayon filament yarns.

Butterworth Research keeps informed on the new developments in Textiles and Textile-finishing. Butterworth Engineering strives to interpret each new development in terms of Machine Design and Plant Arrangement. Write us.

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H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS COMPANY, Philadelphia 25, Pa.
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1211 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C. W. J. Westaway Co., Hamilton, Ont.

type of water repellent agent. It is logical to assume, therefore, that tests made on such a fabric would give unusually good results. There is a second explanation which also has to be considered and this is that goods made water repellent with the latest products alone may have produced results superior to any previously obtained. These compounds are supposed to combine with the cellulose and the swelling of the fibers controlled to a certain extent by the use of them.

In this regard, however, it should be pointed out that in every finishing mill visited very little use had been made of this later type, the bulk of cloth run having been treated with persistol base (wax emulsion) and persistol salts (zirconium oxychloride). One of the reasons given for exerting a great deal of effort to obtain a water repellent which did not use a wax was that white camouflage fabrics used in the winter campaigns in Russia became dirty very quickly when impregnated with a wax.

The whole question of the use of camouflage fabrics is brought very much to the fore by a study of the German textile industry. Not only was the shelter half a major item in this regard but many other articles were dyed or printed with their camouflage effect as the primary consideration. Field jacket cloth was printed with the green and brown combinations or with brown and sand colored patterns for use in North Africa or plain green on one side and white on the other for use in Russia. Paper twine netting was colored all white or white on one side and tan on the other for use in Russia to conceal horses and small vehicles. Nets of hemp or spun glass were pigment dyed green and used on coastal guns.

Nylon parachute cloth was printed on a special print machine. This was necessary because the repeat of the pattern was so large that special wooden rollers were used. The pattern was cut into a rubber sheet which was fastened around the wooden rolls. The raised portions of the pattern applied the color to the cloth. A water thin paste was used and the goods were dried and steamed. No washing after steaming was employed and, as little gum had been used, the air permeability was practically unaffected. Fabrics which were coated and used in gas masks were also printed with the standard patterns. In all instances, except in the case of nylon parachute cloth, vats or the indigosol type of dyes were used.

Printing Plants Kept Going

The printing plants in Germany were turning out fabrics for civilian consumption right up to the end of the war. A fair amount of yardage of various types of rayons was available to them for this purpose. They were Bemberg sheers, filament rayon crepes and flat crepes and spun rayons. While all plants had given up more than half of their copper rollers, they had supplemented the remainder with iron core rolls having about three millimeters of copper on the surface. There was restriction as to coverage and number of color combinations. Dyestuffs were not rationed and while not plentiful, with many unobtainable, there were sufficient for the mills.

A good many of the print plants normally sell their own products and do a considerable export business. While much of this business was cut off during the war, they continued to ship merchandise to Switzerland and Sweden.

German work clothes, the equivalent of our overalls, have been indigo dyed for years. During the last year of the war, the dyeing was omitted but not because of a scarcity of color, but due to a scarcity of fuel. All industries had to conserve on fuel as much as possible and in the dyeing and printing plants the number of times a fabric had to be dried in processing was held to a minimum.

Extensive research work was carried on in the field of non-swelling agents. These included the use of formaldehyde alone, the urea and melamine formaldehyde resins and a late development from the same base as the latest water repellents. This last resin, worked out as far as pilot plant production, could be cured at a temperature around 175° F. It was compatible with the water repellent product and therefore it was possible to produce a water repellent and crease-resistant finish in one operation. The latest resin development is of great interest because of its low curing temperature. It would be wise, however, to consider it purely as an interesting experiment until such time as manufacturing procedures and performance qualities have been evaluated.

Wearing Quality Stressed

The wearing quality of fabrics was of the utmost importance to the German economic picture during the war. The failure of cellulose fabrics to withstand repeated washings was the subject of a thorough investigation. This study was conducted over a period of two years and some 30,000 tests and experiments were carried out. The results of these experiments proved that the deterioration of fabrics, especially rayons in laundering, was due to a solubilizing of the cellulose by free oxygen in the pressure of metal salts in the water. A full story of this investigation was obtained.

Visits to many finishing plants revealed one radically different step in the boil-off or scouring of rayons. Practically every yard was given a chlorine bleach. This included spuns, filament crepes and even Bemberg sheers. A typical set-up observed in one mill and used for crepes and sheers consisted of fullwidth impregnation tank in which the cloth was given caustic followed by a rope wash, chlorine bleach, anti-chlor, three soapings and a hot and cold water rinsing. The active chlorine content was held to one-half of one per cent.

Cotton preparatory processes were standard. No continuous peroxide bleaching procedure, such as has been developed in this country, was observed. Significant, however, was the fact that all mercerizing of cotton was being done on the chainless type of machine. It was reported by German mill personnel that there probably was not a single mercerizing frame in use in Germany today. According to an English comment, German mercerized cottons, processed by this method, were inferior to English or American types.

Dyeing of cotton for military purposes was almost entirely done with vats and sulphur colors. This, of course, was also true of rayon, wherever it entered the military picture. More civilian items made of cotton or synthetics are vat dyed in Germany than over here. The I. G. had promoted Indanthrene dyeing to a high degree and the results were noticeable. As an example, ordinary viscose linings were vat dyed. Vats are either jig dyed or pad-jig dyed. There was no evidence of any development of continuous vat dyeing equipment in the plants visited. Extensive use is made of the water soluble type of vats, known as indigosols or algosols. A large number of fully automatic jigs were in use. Many of *(Continued on Page 66)*

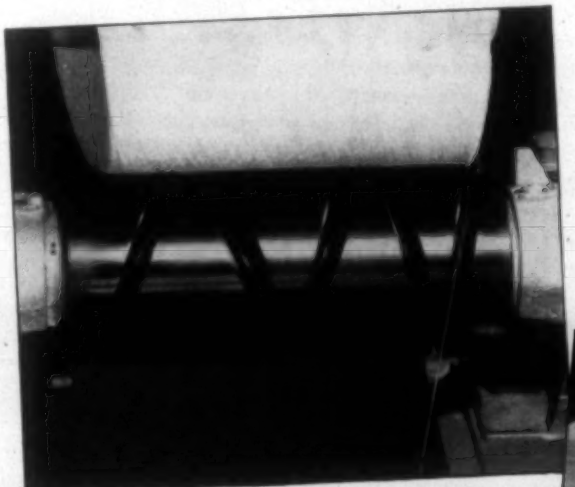
IT MAKES WINDING EASY...AND SAVES PRESS-OFFS IN KNITTING

The Rotary Traverse, Universal's exclusive method of driving the winding package and traversing the yarn, is responsible for (A) the virtual elimination of winding machine maintenance and (B) a reduction of difficulties in producing knitted fabrics.

Mills operating Roto-Coners* obtain the dual advantage of lower-cost production and greater customer satisfaction.

For knitting yarns, the Rotary Traverse has a "full-accelerated" groove arrangement; for tubes and dyeing packages, the groove crossings are evenly spaced. In either case, the groove arrangement is standard for all yarn sizes, giving the desirable *minimum* number of winds. Write for Bulletin 144, addressing Universal Winding Company, Providence, Boston, Utica, Philadelphia, Charlotte, or Atlanta.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



The Rotary Traverse replaces parts which, on a reciprocating-guide machine, wear fast and need frequent greasing, adjustment and replacement. The Rotary Traverse is standard for all conditions the machine will encounter . . . despite its high speed, it never needs greasing . . . and its life is virtually equal to the life of the machine. On the Roto-Coner*, maintenance runs about ½ of 1% on investment cost per year.

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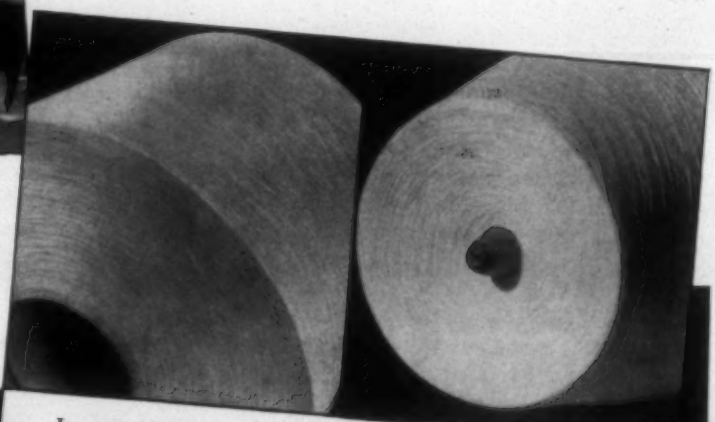
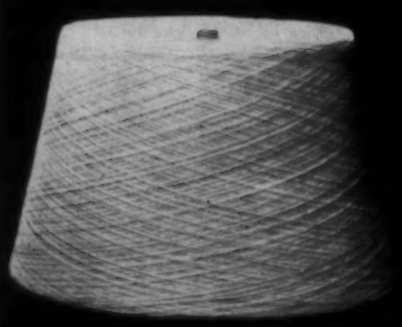


Inspection of Roto-Cones will show an absence of roll cuts near the nose end and freedom from underwinds or stitches at the base end. Since no slip drum is used, there is no chance of nipping the yarn between slip and driving drum. Since the yarn is reversed quickly at the ends of the traverse, there is no dwell, no chance for the yarn to build up and roll inward. Roto-Cones deliver freely without plucks or sloughing off.



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Open-Wind Cones for Knitting

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textile bulletin

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OPA Influence

Just as water will seek its level so will any artificial price fixing which does not reflect actual differences in costs, affect the actions of those who manufacture articles in the several categories.

From every section of the South come reports of actual or contemplated addition of bleaching and finishing plants to existing cotton mills.

The wise men (?) who controlled price fixing under the OPA refused to listen to the statements of cotton mills and allowed them a margin of profit far less than that allowed upon bleached and finished goods.

Mills, realizing the greater profit which they will be allowed if they ship their goods in a finished state, have become interested in adding a bleaching and finishing department.

There will be another step because the same OPA has allowed a much greater margin of profit on articles of clothing and very soon there will be a movement to cutting and sewing machinery installed and the output will be shirts, shorts, pajamas and similar articles.

We quote the following from a well known cotton mill superintendent:

> My son was discharged from the Army in Camp Campbell, Ky., last week and stopped over in Nashville, Tenn. While there he tried to purchase a handkerchief and was told the price was 56 cents each or $6.72 per dozen for a pre-war ten-cent cotton handkerchief, a difference of $6.13 between the manufacturers' and the retail cost.
>
> Who in the h—— gets the difference between the cost of the cloth and the retail price of the handkerchief? Something stinks.

The OPA has been "agin" the cotton mills of the South from the very beginning, but it was not difficult for cutters to get most of their requests granted and about all the retailer had to do was to ask.

The OPA wise men get terribly excited about a ¼-cent per yard advance in print cloths and "sputter at the mouth" about inflation but pay little attention to advances which have been made in retail prices of goods made from the same print cloths.

We have in the past had cotton manufacturers, converters and finishers, jobbers and retailers and each operated in its own field.

The difference in the treatment accorded each group and disadvantages in price, beginning with the manufacturer, have already set in motion forces and ideas which may cause a considerable modification of the old system.

There is already a movement for obtaining a better price advanced by finishing the goods. This may go on to garment manufacturing and even to retailing the garments.

The OPA never seemed to be able to realize that water seeks its level and that by giving advantage to one group they laid the groundwork for competition for them.

Universal Military Training

Although we realize that we hold a different view from many of our readers, we do not believe that universal military training is either advisable or necessary.

It might be worthy of consideration six or seven years from now but we now have about 11,000,000 well-trained men, most of them young, in our Army and Navy, and if a war should come within ten years most of them would be available for service.

Why should we disrupt the lives of our young men of 17 and 18 years of age and turn them away from their colleges and careers when we already have more trained men than could possibly be used in an emergency?

Why saddle the additional expense upon a government which even now has no idea how it can ever pay its present debt?

If a duck were setting up the world he would place a pond in every back yard; military men by the same token believe that the most important thing in the world is military training.

Their thinking may also be influenced by the fact that a large military force means jobs and high rank and high pay for those who would hold inferior positions were the military force smaller.

There will be no Germany or Japan to fight for many years to come, and thus Germany, the nation which caused most of our wars, need no longer be feared.

It is easy for those, who do not think, to say that both Germany and Japan will soon be allowed to prepare for another war, but the mere suggestion is not enough to cause us to disrupt the lives of additional millions of young men and spend immense sums preparing them to wage war.

Speaking before a Congressional committee last week, General Eisenhower said neither Russia nor Britain were possible or probable enemies of the United States. He said "there will never be a war between Great Britain and the United States," and "Russia has no slightest thing to gain by war with the United States" and wants to be a friend. He said: "I believe Russia's policy is friendship with the United States."

Who then shall we prepare to fight or from what quarter is there danger which will justify universal military training?

The theory that if a nation is prepared no other nation will attack it, is only a theory and can be disproved again and again by looking back through the pages of history.

Both the Chinese Nationalists and the Chinese Communists have better trained and better equipped armies than ever before and yet they are now attacking each other.

Over and over we have heard people assert that had we

had a large armed force in 1938 there would have been no war in Europe but we see that situation from an entirely different point of view.

Had we prior to 1938 spent millions of dollars equipping an army and an air force with weapons most of those weapons and planes would have been ready for the junk pile a few weeks after the war began as new weapons and planes with self-sealing tanks appeared.

It is probable that instead of waiting for new weapons we would have sent out our army and our air fighters with the weapons on hand and thousands of our young men would have died needlessly.

We are now facing the atomic bomb problem and the entire method of making war may be changed.

A few years from now we will know whether or not foot soldiers and marines will be much of a factor in future wars and if by that time we discover that there is an enemy against whom we should prepare, there will be time to begin universal military training.

With Germany and Japan out of the war picture for many years at least, and with England as our ally and with no evidence that Russia desires anything other than the peaceful development of a vast empire with almost endless resources, we can see no need for disrupting the lives of our 17 and 18-year-old boys and adding millions to our debt in order to be prepared to fight some enemy who cannot now be named.

Favor Negro Students

In the Nov. 13 issue of the *Daily Tar Heel,* the student publication of the University of North Carolina, we note that the Senate of the Dialectic Society, a student debating organization, went on record in favor of "the abolishment of 'Jim Crow' laws in the South as well as the immediate entrance of colored students into the University of North Carolina."

The article says: "Both the visitors and senators were in favor of admitting colored students to the University and boarding them with white students."

Only a short time ago the extension division of the University promoted a meeting for the better training of labor union organizers and now a group of students votes for the admission of Negro students and for boarding them with white students.

These incidents show the type of leadership we now have at the University of North Carolina.

We do not know that admitting Negroes to that institution will make a great deal of difference to many of our citizens, because Duke University is only 12 miles away and students who come from families who do not believe in social equality with Negroes could send their sons and daughters to Duke with the certainty that they would not have to eat and associate with Negroes.

We will then have one university where white boys and girls will be on a social equality basis with Negroes and eat and sleep with them and 12 miles away another university "for whites only."

The Negroes are not to be blamed for the attitude of the Dialectic Society, as very few of them have any desire to enter the University of North Carolina.

Most self-respecting Negroes prefer the society of their own people and would by preference attend colleges provided for their own race.

The truth is that most Negro college students are superior people to many of the University of North Carolina students who come from East Side New York City and lower Brooklyn. They come because it costs less to go to college at Chapel Hill, N. C., than in their own section, and having entered they try to tell the people of North Carolina how to regulate themselves down to the level of East Side New York.

It would be asking too much of the *Daily Tar Heel* to publish the names and home addresses of the members of the Dialectic Society who voted for the admission of Negro students and it might be embarrassing to some very respectable North Carolina families to learn that their sons and daughters were so weak-minded as to have yielded to the influences of professors and instructors who are members of the radical and communistic group at the University of North Carolina.

The very active and efficient publicity department of the University of North Carolina appears to have been on a vacation when the Dialectic Society voted enthusiastically for the admission of Negroes to the student body.

During the summer of 1943 there was a near-scandal at Chapel Hill when it learned, but the news suppressed, that, under the influence of a local Presbyterian minister, white co-ed students were urged to associate with members of the Negro band attached to the Carolina Naval Pre-Flight School.

Dean Campbell Flies To Europe

We recently received a postal card from Dean Malcolm E. (Sandy) Campbell of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, who was sent to Germany by our government to study and report upon textile education in Germany. Dean Campbell's card read:

London, Oct. 29, 1945.

Flew over in a cargo plane via Newfoundland, Labrador, and Iceland. Very cold trip, and had to sleep on the floor of the plane two nights.

Am leaving by air for Frankfort tomorrow.

Kindest regards, SANDY.

Dean Campbell expects to be able to complete his investigation and be back at Raleigh before Dec. 31 so that he can supervise the opening of the winter term of his school Jan. 2.

The head of the yarn manufacturing department of his school was in Germany for about three months during the summer and fall as vice-chairman of a government commission charged with securing technical information about the textile industry in Germany.

S.T.A. CONVENTION PROGRAM

The Southern Textile Association's convention Dec. 8 in the Hotel Charlotte at Charlotte will be arranged as follows: Registration begins at 9 a. m. in the hotel lobby; the morning business session opens at 10 a. m. in the ballroom, with the luncheon session to follow in the same location. All transactions will be concluded in time to allow attendance at the annual Shrine North Carolina-South Carolina High School All-Star Football Game. (Tickets to the game may be secured upon registration.)

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

CHINA GROVE, N. C.—China Grove Cotton Mills Co. will build a new unit of 15,000 spindles in 1946, completion of this unit to add 70,000 feet of floor space and bring the spindle total to 67,300. This addition will necessitate the employment of 250 more workers. Construction will begin as soon as materials are available. A five per cent dividend recently was declared to all stockholders in the China Grove company on record as of Dec. 15, 1945.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—Orders for new equipment totaling $1,250,000 have been placed by Avondale Mills, with delivery expected within the next eight months. Items included in this expenditure are opening room equipment, new looms, air-conditioning of several departments of the mills, finishing equipment, conversion of old spinning equipment to long draft and some new spinning equipment. The 11 Alabama plants of Avondale are located in Birmingham, Alexander City, LaFayette, Pell City, Sycamore, Stevenson and Sylacauga. The plants presently employ 6,700 persons.

LANCASTER, S. C.—Springs Cotton Mills will build a new bleaching and dyeing plant six miles west of Lancaster on the Catawba River, the main building of which will be 1,000 feet long and 400 feet wide. There will be auxiliary buildings for warehousing, a steam plant and water filtering plant. It is estimated that at least a year will be required to complete it and that it will employ about 2,000 workers.

Installation of R. C. A.'s industrial music service has been effected on the first floor of the Springs Lancaster plant. The equipment was purchased through and installed by Southern Radio Corp. of Charlotte. The Lancaster plant installation is one of several that recently have been made in large Southern textile mills.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Sale of the No. 2 plant of Erlanger Mills to Clarence A. Ross of Gastonia, N. C., and New York associates has been consummated and delivery of the property to the new owners will be made the latter part of January. The No. 2 plant is of 1,500-spindle capacity, making 18's and 30's single cotton yarns and the new owners plan to manufacture this and similar material.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Carolina Process Co. of Mount Holly, N .C., has purchased two tracts of land here and will erect a $100,000 plant to house its operations. The building, to provide about 30,000 square feet, will be one story and of brick construction. The plant will employ approximately 230 persons. The Carolina Process Co. processes yarns for special purposes.

WHITNEY, S. C.—The building and machinery comprising Whitney Mills is reported to have been bought by Crescent Corp. of Fall River, Mass., and the new owners will take possession about March 1. The mill manufactures sheetings and has 125 cards, 750 looms and about 37,000 spindles. Machinery in Whitney Mills will be dismantled and sold after stock in process has been run out and Whitney Mills Co. will be liquidated. Crescent Corp. will establish Southern headquarters in Spartanburg, S. C., with J. A. Connell of Charlotte in charge. The company will specialize in building, repairing, distributing and installing mill machinery throughout the South.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Saxon Mfg. Co. mill here and its branch at Chesnee, S. C., have been sold to the Reeves interests of New York at a reported cost of more than $2,000,000. The Reeves interests already control Mills Mill No. 1 of Greenville, S. C., and Mills Mill No. 2 at Woodruff, S. C., in addition to the Fairforest Finishing Co. near here. Both Saxon plants manufacture print cloth and their equipment includes 76,200 spindles and 2,208 looms. The present management will continue to operate the two plants.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.—Construction of a new mill here has been approved by Belding Heminway Co. The new mill will be used primarily to throw nylon and synthetic yarns for the company's Bedford, Va., and Putnam, Conn., plants. Construction will begin in the spring as part of the company's $1,500,000 post-war expansion program.

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.—A modernization and expansion program for Southern Silk Mills, Inc., which is intended to double the present manufacturing output, will entail an expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars. A one-story brick and steel building will be constructed to join the present plant, for which excavation has been completed for the laying of the foundation. Modern type equipment will be installed in the new plant which, among other facilities, will have air-conditioning. The company manufactures rayon piece goods.

WADESBORO, N. C.—Graham Associates of New York will terminate its lease on Anson Mfg. Co. as soon as the mill's stock can be closed out.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Crescent Corp. of Fall River, Mass., has purchased 41,000 spindles from Gaffney Mfg. Co., including complementary equipment. This represents about half of the plant's machinery.

BOONVILLE, N. C.—Erection of a small plant for the manufacture of drapery material will begin here when building materials become available. A site for this purpose has been purchased by W. E. Burcham of Elkin, N. C. Machinery purchased by Mr. Burcham includes 18 looms for weaving. Mr. Burcham is experienced in the manufacturing industry through an association of 28 years with Chatham Mfg. Co. in Elkin, during which he served as department supervisor for a number of years.

LAGRANGE, GA.—Officers of Callaway Mills were hosts at a dinner honoring employees with 25 years or more of continuous service.

Promotions, Resignations, Elections, Transfers, Appointments, Honors, Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic and Associational Activity

PERSONAL NEWS

W. H. Suttenfield of American Yarn & Processing Co. has been elected president of the Durene Association of America. Other officers named for the coming year are: C. L. Meyers of Clarence L. Meyers & Co., vice-president; J. P. Holt of Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., treasurer; G. W. Herrick, also of Aberfoyle, assistant treasurer; and A. C. Layton Newsom, executive secretary.

T. F. Grady, left, is now sales engineer in the Carolinas for Metallizing Co. of America, with headquarters at Charlotte. He replaces E. M. Kay, who has been made sales manager at the company's home office in Chicago. Mr. Grady formerly covered the New York and Rhode Island districts for his firm.

John W. Boozer has been promoted from superintendent of finishing to general superintendent at Halifax Cotton Mills, South Boston, Va. He succeeds B. F. Spears, who has retired because of illness.

Leonard Moretz, secretary and treasurer of New City Mills Co., Newton, N. C., and Carolina Mills, Inc., Newton and Maiden, N. C., has been elected president of the recently organized Catawba County Country Club.

Leonard F. Smith, formerly director of advertising and promotion for Tubize Rayon Corp., is now director of market development, merchandising and promotion for Plastic Film Corp. of Plainfield, Conn.

Harry W. Gleichert has been appointed director of sales for the Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. He has been associated with Columbia since 1920.

Carl C. Mattman, Jr., for the past 15 years manager of the fabric development department of A. M. Tenny Associates, Inc., has been appointed director of the Textron, Inc., fabric development department, with headquarters in New York City.

G. L. Melton has succeeded Fred L. Still as superintendent of Cutter Mfg. Co. at Rock Hill, S. C.

R. A. Bigger, executive vice-president, has been elevated to the presidency of R. S. Dickson & Co., investment banking firm at Charlotte. R. S. Dickson has resigned as president in order to devote more time to his duties as president of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills Co. at Kannapolis, N. C., has been named a director of the Southern Association of Science and Industry.

Dr. Anthony M. Schwartz, formerly director of research for Alrose Chemical Co., is now a member of the staff of Milton Harris Associates, Washington.

Joe L. Lanier has been named vice-president of Dixie Cotton Mills at LaGrange, Ga., a subsidiary of West Point Mfg. Co.

James B. Irvine, previously associated with Hercules Powder Co., O. F. Zurn Co. and Collins and Aikman Corp., has joined the research staff of Quaker Chemical Products Corp., Conshohocken, Pa.

Horace D. Henderson is now general night overseer for Whitney (S. C.) Mills, Inc.

W. H. Bowman has been appointed market development manager for Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc. He formerly was associated with Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.

J. T. Thompson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Oakland Plant of the Kendall Co., Newberry, S. C. He expects to announce his immediate plans soon.

George McRoberts, advertising manager for Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., has been appointed treasurer of the Technical Advertising Association of Boston.

Harold Lewis has resigned as assistant superintendent of Plant No. 6 of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., to become superintendent of Jennings Cotton Mills at Lumberton, N. C.

W. G. Marks, safety director for Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C., has been appointed chairman of the off-the-job committee of the National Safety Council's textile section.

Milton D. Crawley has been promoted to general overseer of Mill No. 2 of Granite Falls (N. C.) Mfg. Co. First shift foreman at the plant is Herschel Starnes, Andrew W. Gaines is second shift foreman and Glenn W. Smith is third shift foreman. Robert M. Tarrant is now personnel director, and Miss Ruby Bishop is his assistant.

J. W. Abernethy, Sr., prominent textile executive of Newton, N. C., was honored recently when the North Newton Methodist Church was renamed Abernethy Memorial Methodist Church.

Edward W. France, former director of the Philadelphia Textile School, and Charles H. Eames, former president of Lowell Textile Institute, have been elected honorary members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Miss Betty Neisler, daughter of the secretary of Neisler Mills, Inc., Joseph A. Neisler, was married recently at Kings Mountain, N. C., to J. W. Timberlake, Jr., who is associated with American Yarn & Processing Co. at Mt. Holly, N. C.

Charles F. McCauley, formerly cloth room overseer at the No. 4 Mill of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C., has retired after 48 years' association with the company.

WITH THE MILITARY—Comdr. Thurmond Chatham, chairman of the board of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., has been released from the United States Naval Reserve following 3½ years of service which included a tour of duty in the Pacific. . . . Lieut.-Col. F. L. Connell, recently discharged after five years in the Army, has joined the Crescent Corp. as sales engineer in the South with headquarters at Charlotte. . . .

Lieut. Dwight L. Turner, left, formerly with the Eighth Air Force in England, is now representing Philadelphia Quartz Co. in the Carolinas, with headquarters at Greensboro, N. C. His Army service began in 1941 following receipt of a textile chemistry and dyeing degree at North Carolina State College. . . . Hugh D. Pollard has resumed his duties as a representative of Spartanburg (S. C.) Spindle and Flyer Co. following 20 months overseas with the Fifth Air Force. . . . Sgt. Harold G. Julian, who expects soon to return to supervision of the yarn

—(Continued on Page 54)

Classified Department

WANTED

A man between the age of 35 and 45. Must have experience in overhauling from pickers through the spinning department and must have a knowledge of these machinery settings.

Education requirements are high school diploma. Duties of this position are to keep a very few machines in good mechanical condition. These machines are located in one of the Texas colleges.

Write "Box S-C,"
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WANTED

Newly organized Mill and Textile Supply Company, having adequate capital and experienced aggressive salesmen, with established contacts, desires connections representing reputable manufacturers in State of Alabama.

Communicate with Box 3555,
West End Station Birmingham, Ala.

WANTED

Second hand in weave room, Draper looms, second shift. Mill located in small town. Good opportunity for right man.

Address Reply "X-F,"
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TEXTILE ENGINEER WANTED

Give experience record in detail.

J. N. PEASE & CO.
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5—Model No. 30 Foster Winders
3—Model No. 12 Foster Winders
2—6x2½ Whitin Jacks

Phone No. 58 Box 469
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RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

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PERSONAL NEWS

(Continued from Page 50)—

control department of S. Slater & Sons, Inc., Slater, S. C., has been discharged from the Army. He served 43 months, 38 of them with the Eighth Bomber Command in England. . . . Lieut.-Col. J. Cal Harris, Jr., in pre-war days associated with Deering Milliken Co. in New York City and Union Bleachery at Greenville, S. C., was married recently to Miss Caroline Gower of Greenville. . . . Col. J. Ebert Butterworth has returned to H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. at Philadelphia following 4½ years of Army service. He received a number of decorations while on military duty. . . . Capt. W. P. Dobson, recently discharged after 4½ years with the Army's field artillery, has joined Olney Paint Co. at Spartanburg, S. C., and will call on textile plants in South Carolina. . . . S/Sgt. Clayton E. Schmidt, a veteran of four years in the Army, has rejoined Schmidt Mfg. Co. at New Bedford, Mass., as sales manager. . . . Army Quartermaster Corps officers recently decorated for meritorious service include the following: Lieut.-Gen. E. B. Gregory, the Quartermaster General (Distinguished Service Medal with an oak leaf cluster); Maj.-Gen. Clifford L. Corbin, assistant to General Gregory (Distinguished Service Medal); and Lieut.-Col. Christopher C. Baldwin, Jr., chief of the textile branch in the Office of the Quartermaster General's procurement division from June, 1942, to August of this year (Legion of Merit). Colonel Baldwin is a member of the firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co. in New York City. . . . Maj. Harris Ford, in Army service since the spring of 1942, has resumed duties with the textile and industrial maintenance department of the Sherwin-Williams Co. Charlotte office. He will cover the South Carolina territory.

E. U. Lassen, left, has been appointed assistant chief engineer for Cutler-Hammer, Inc., electrical manufacturing concern of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Lassen, a native of Norway, joined Cutler-Hammer in 1924. He is experienced in all divisions of the company's business and is a member of numerous technical engineering organizations.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT — Three past chiefs of the War Production Board's textile machinery branch, Robert S. Dempsey, Clifton E. Watson and L. Marshall Newell, were honored Nov. 15 in New York City at a dinner sponsored by textile machinery manufacturers and producers of equipment accessories and supplies. The gathering paid tribute to the three men in "recognition of outstanding contribution and unselfish devotion to the industry's effort during the war emergency." Mr. Dempsey served with WPB until February, 1944, as chief of the textile, clothing and leather division's textile and sewing machinery section. Mr. Watson, who is Southern sales manager for Emmons Loom Harness Co., joined WPB in February, 1941, as chief of the textile mill maintenance section, then served as chief of the textile machinery branch from Nov. 1, 1944, through last month. Mr. Newell, associated with Draper Corp., was chief of the weaving machinery section from May, 1942, to Nov. 1, 1943, deputy chief of WPB until January, 1944, chief of the textile machinery branch to November of last year, and served as a consultant until WPB was replaced by the Civilian Production Administration. . . . M. H. Goldman has joined General Dyestuff Corp. following service as chief of the dyeing and finishing branch, cotton and synthetic textiles division of WPB's textile clothing and leather bureau. . . . Laurie C. Dickson, who headed the WPB carded yarn section, is now representing the Buscher Yarn Division of Turner Halsey Co. in the Southern states with headquarters at Charlotte.

OBITUARY

James Joseph Duncan, 58, of Belmont, N. C., formerly associated with the Acme Spinning Co., died at his home recently after some years of declining health.

H. L. Milholen, 64, died last August at his home in Cooleemee, N. C., after a lin-

gering illness. He was assistant weave room overseer of Plant No. 3 of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee. He is survived by his wife; five sons and four daughters.

Irwin Patton Graham, 57, sales representative for the Terrell Machine Co. of Charlotte, died in Greenville, S. C., Nov. 10. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Leroy Emmett Kincaid, 75, of Gastonia, N. C., for many years overseer of carding at Armstrong Mills, died recently after some years of failing health. He is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters.

Frederick Norton Belding, 75, former vice-president of Belding-Heminway Co., died in Hartford, Conn., recently after a short illness. He is survived by one son and one daughter.

Frank C. Angle, 45, manager of the general machinery division field sales offices of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., died Oct. 25 after an illness of several months. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

General Electric Revamps Motor Division Into Units

Due to the large volume of electric motor business and the advisability of segregating it into an arrangement of operating units, the motor division of General Electric's apparatus department has been reorganized into four divisions and one section. W. H. Henry, formerly manager of the motor division, has been appointed assistant manager of industrial divisions in charge of the motor business. The following division managers have been appointed: A. W. Bartling, manager of fractional-hp motor division; Elliott Harrington, manager of induction motor division; J. T. Farrell, manager of D-C motor division; and P. A. McTerney, manager of synchronous, large D-C, and gear-motor division. E. A. Green, who during the war has been on war manufacturing assignments, has returned to the motor organization as general assistant to Mr. Henry. D. E. Moorhead, recently discharged from the armed forces, has been appointed assistant to Mr. Henry to give particular attention to motor sales activities. O. F. Vea will continue in charge of motor marketing and promotion section, and A. A. Merrill in charge of forecasting, order budgets and statistics group for all motor lines.

Self-Scouring Processing Oil Is Developed By Sonneborn

A new self-scouring wool fiber lubricant with remarkable wetting and detergent properties, which is said to offer important advantages over conventional self-emulsifying oils, has been announced by the textile chemicals division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York. Improved features claimed for the new product, known as "Fybrol 1115," are complete self-scourability and inherent ability to form a stable, opalescent solution (not an emulsion) which is soluble in hot water, oil and petroleum solvents and does not break at room temperatures or when diluted with cold water. Among other advantages claimed for Fybrol 1115, a sulfonated hydrocarbon adaptable to all phases of wool processing, are uniform distribution of the oil on the fiber throughout the various processing steps; utilization of residual Fybrol 1115 for soapless fulling by the addition of a small amount of soda ash; ultimate removal of the oil by a simple water rinse. A four-page technical folder released by the textile chemicals division of Sonneborn describes this new product and the ways in which it may be adapted. A copy of the folder may be obtained by applying to the textile chemicals division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 88 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Monsanto Develops 'Skylac,' Lacquer for Plane Fabric

A new aircraft lacquer that assures greatly improved safety in airplane operation by reducing fire hazards in lacquered surfaces was announced Oct. 23 by Monsanto Chemical Co. of St. Louis, Mo. "Skylac," the new Monsanto finish, was developed for use on fabric-covered, exterior control and plane surfaces and on interior decorative areas. It combines increased weather resistance, high tautening effect and ease of application with high fire resistance. In light fabric-covered planes, Skylac is expected to find wide use.

As with other finishes, Skylac serves not only as an impervious finish but as a tautening agent on the fabric, adding measurable structural strength as the covering tightens around the airframe. Materials previously used to attain this effect were either highly inflammable or had poor weatherability. Skylac is now in commercial production at the Everett, Mass., plant of Monsanto.

Philadelphia Mat Firm Moves To New Quarters

E. M. Belknap, president, and D. W. Moor, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the American Mat Corp. and American Distributors Co., have purchased and occupied a new building at 2018 Adams Street, Toledo, O. About 10,000 square feet of floor space will be devoted to showrooms and offices.

SKF Industries Publishes Bearing Engineering Text

A 270-page technical book entitled *Ball and Roller Bearing Engineering* by Dr. Arvid Palmgren, has been published by SKF Industries, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., to serve as a fundamental text on all phases of bearing applications to industry. The book, containing some 900 drawings and tables, begins with a technical description of common bearing types

and continues through nine chapters of fundamental engineering studies. Both radial and thrust bearings are discussed comprehensively, also theory and calculations on such subjects as the nature of rolling resistance, friction torque, friction coefficients, stresses and deformations, load distribution, motion and inertia. Other chapters deal with studies in the carrying capacity of ball and roller bearings, bearing selection, design of bearing applications, mounting and dismounting, lubrication and maintenance and bearing failures. The final chapter is made up of tables, conversion values and a description of symbols and abbreviation.

Taylor Opens Offices As Industrial Consultant

Walter C. Taylor, former secretary of the Southern Textile Association but for a number of years associated with the conciliation department of the United States Department of Labor, has resigned and opened an office at 915 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., as industrial consultant. It is his purpose to assist corporations with their labor relations problems, especially those pertaining to work loads and work assignments.

Manhattan Rubber Wins Award for Advertising

The Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., of Passaic, N. J., has been selected a "Direct Mail Leader" for 1945 for its advertising and sales promotion campaign, it was announced at the annual meeting of the Direct Mail Advertising Association in New York City recently. This is the association's highest award.

New Fluorescent Lamp Developed By Westinghouse

Fluorescent lamps which furnish a new and warmer-appearing daylight color, known as "4500 degree white," soon will be in production, according to the lamp division of Westinghouse Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J. Made possible by developing a new formula for making and mixing the phosphor crystals which produce the regular daylight and white light, the new color is described as about midway in color quality and also light output between the present standard white fluorescent lamp and the daylight lamp. The standard white and daylight lamps will still be available. Initially, the new color will be offered in only the 400 and 100-watt sizes, the two most popular fluorescent lamps for industrial and commercial applications.

Lawrence Leather Products Shown in Window Display

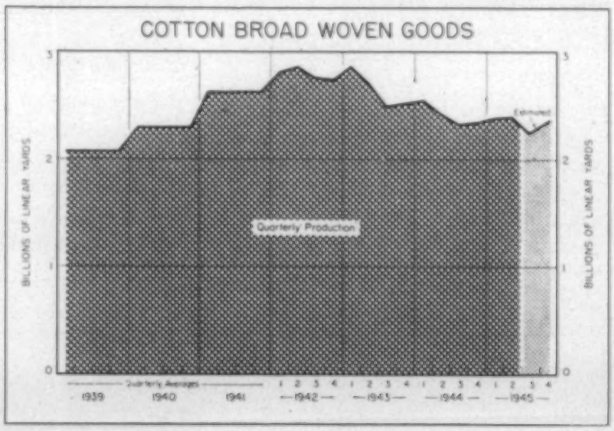
A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. of Peabody, Mass., was featured in a recent window display at the South Station, Boston. Backgrounded by a poster showing airplane views of the Lawrence plants, the display showed shoes, coats, sporting goods, toys and finished leathers representing some of the varied industrial uses of the Lawrence tannage of calfskins, sheepskins, shearlings, side, patent and sole leathers.

Cotton Goods Market

The absence of set-aside restrictions on certain types of cotton fabrics may not be construed by textile suppliers as a reason for non-acceptance of rated orders for these fabrics, the Civilian Production Administration announced Nov. 12.

Acceptance of CC ratings for those fabrics that have not been set aside under Direction 7 to M-328B, the low-cost apparel order, is required by Priorities Regulation 1. Reports have indicated that apparel manufacturers who have been assigned ratings for such fabrics have had considerable difficulty in placing orders, CPA stated.

Recent price increases granted by the Office of Price Administration under provisions of the Bankhead Amendment to the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944 have affected combed cotton fabrics, terry products,



huck and crash towels, corded napkins, 100 per cent American cotton bed and crib blankets and blanket-robe cloth.

The increases in combed goods ceilings, averaging ten per cent, will result in very little change in the present withdrawn position of the fine goods market, according to reports in New York City's Worth Street. A few houses may release some gray goods as a result of the OPA action, observers say, but generally selling houses will continue marking time until they see the long-awaited finished goods prices which will give them some idea of just what proportion of the gray goods ceiling rise they may have to absorb.

The unsettled labor picture continued to hold the attention of the majority of gray goods quarters with the opinion freely expressed that this situation is only adding one more reason for the cautious selling policies adopted by most mills.

Cotton Yarns Market

The adjustable pricing provisions in the various cotton textile regulations have been brought into line with one another and with most other price regulations, the Office of Price Administration announced Nov. 13.

The action, effective Nov. 15, introduces one feature common to price regulations in other fields, and continues a second feature already applied to cotton textiles. They are: (1) In contracts with their customers, producers may include clauses providing that after a ceiling price is increased, the higher price may be charged for all goods remaining to be delivered under the contract; and (2) The prohibition against charging a higher price for goods already delivered is continued, unless OPA specifically authorizes this type of adjustable pricing. Permission will be granted only when it is necessary to encourage production and distribution, and when it does not conflict with the aims of price control.

A 1945 cotton crop for the United States of 9,368,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, based on information as of Nov. 1, has been forecast by the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. The drop amounting to 411,000 bales from Oct. 1 brings the indicated production to the lowest in any year since 1899, with the exception of 1921; it compares with 12,230,000 bales produced in 1944, and the ten-year (1934-1943) average of 12,293,000 bales. Lint yield per acre for the United States, at 249.7 pounds, is 15 per cent less than the last year's record yield of 293.5 pounds, but eight per cent above the ten-year average.

Deliveries of yarn are reported tight in all combed and carded counts. Mill representatives in the Philadelphia market assert that recent weeks have seen a low point in labor employment and hours worked.

There appears to be a concerted effort by the trade for spinners to hold off increase in production and commitments in view of potential price increases. This, too, is held to be one of the outstanding reasons why most mills will take no commitments for 1946 in either combed or carded yarns.

New uses for cotton yarn in addition to retarded production are said to cause continuing shortage of all counts.

There are many New York yarn dealers who feel that the market will begin easing up after the turn of the year, regardless of the fact that mills have not even begun to scratch the surface as far as filling civilian inquiries are concerned.

Q. M. Inspection Zones Reduced To Three

The Office of The Quartermaster General has reorganized its inspection service in line with reduced procurements, the War Department has announced. Under the new set-up, the number of inspection zones has been reduced from 11 to three, headquarters of which are to be located at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, the California Quartermaster Depot, and the Chicago Quartermaster Depot.

The inspection service, which operates under the supervision of the director of procurement, Office of The Quartermaster General, is charged with the inspection of clothing, textiles and nearly all other supplies procured by the Quartermaster Corps for the Army.

In order to effectively carry on inspections at contractors' plants, branch offices will be established in each of the zones. In the Eastern Zone (Philadelphia), branch offices will be located at the Boston Quartermaster Depot, the New York Quartermaster Purchasing Office and the Atlanta Army Service Forces Depot.

Under the zone organization which has existed since establishment of the inspection service in April, 1944, headquarters for the 11 inspection zones were located at the Boston, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Jeffersonville, Kansas City, Chicago, Mira Loma, and California Quartermaster Depots, and the San Antonio and Seattle Army Service Forces Depots.

Charlotte Chemical Firm Builds Plant

Construction of a $20,000 plant and office by Johnson Chemical Co. of Charlotte, manufacturer of textile chemicals, was begun recently. The company expects to move from its present quarters about the first of the year. The site of the new plant comprises 9,000 square feet. The structure will contain a large concrete warehouse and a front office of stucco. It will be of steel and concrete throughout and one story in height. Further expansion of the Johnson business is planned at a later date when additional property will be purchased adjacent to the present site and another building will be constructed.

Owens-Corning Sees Future for Fiberglas

Reconversion plans of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio, include creation of new facilities to manufacture superfine glass fibers for peacetime uses. The fibers, with average diameters as small as five one-hundred-thousandths of an inch, were used during the war for sound and heat insulation in the B-29s. The heat-insulating properties and light weight of the fibers also provide a basis for their use as inner linings for such articles as comforters, sleeping bags, mittens, hunting jackets and other clothing.

Possibility of using the fibers in pillows and mattresses is currently being explored by Owens-Corning. They would replace organic materials now used in bedding, eliminating bedding dust resulting from disintegration of those materials and causing the principal allergen of asthma victims. Other uses of fiberglas include its replacement of kapok in life-jackets because of its buoyant qualities. Fiberglas cloths coated with synthetic rubber or resins is another material for which wide

civilian uses are foreseen. Other potential civilian uses of fiberglas advanced include tarpaulins, instrument cases, tents, awnings and other fabric products exposed to conditions that cause organic fabrics to mildew and rot.

Three Textile Patents Are Awarded

Patent No. 2353644 on a detector bar having a series of teeth on the lower edge which are intended to eliminate lint and other foreign matter from one end of the detector bar holder has been granted to J. H. Burgess, overseer of weaving at Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co. The device is designed to eliminate cleaning of the detector bar holder heretofore done by the fixer. Another object of the invention is to provide a detector bar with teeth rounded at top side so that when a drop wire is allowed to become lowered by a slack or broken warp end it will fall down between the teeth in the detector bar and not ride on straight surface as in the case of the ordinary detector bar.

John C. Baucom and Ervin M. Dunn also have received a patent—on a positive knock-off motion for a drawing machine. They claim that the patent will prove its worth to the textile industry in saving time in taking off lap-ups and saving of cork or other roller coverings of any type. Mr. Baucom is card overseer at Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C. Mr. Dunn is a former textile plant employee.

A patent on a check device for picker sticks for looms, which comprises a reversible bracket secured to one side of the lay of the loom and having a spring secured thereto which extends downwardly, has been awarded Horace M. Phillips of Gastonia, N. C. The lower end of the spring engages and arrests the picker when moved outwardly by an incoming shuttle. The spring is further described as the type used on box looms, being a long leaf spring, and therefore the conventional spring used on the box loom can also be used as a picker stick check.

Chart for Measuring Transference of Color

A chart for measuring the transference of color has been issued by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and should prove valuable in rating tests of sublimation, perspiration, washing, water, sea water, steaming, bleaching, dry-cleaning, crocking and damp hot pressing. The chart contains 24 Munsell Color Ships, arranged in four series, according to depth of each shade, and with six hues in each series. The chart was developed by the A.A.T.C.C. research subcommittee on transference of color and may be obtained from the secretary of the A.A.T.C.C., Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass.

Georgia Textile Executives To Have Program

A questionnaire, comprising queries from members of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia on fine points in slashing and weaving, will form the basis of a practical discussion at the meeting of the organization at Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Nov. 24. The session will begin at 9:30 a. m. in the physics building on the college campus instead of the chemistry building as formerly announced.

Bakelite Corp. Host To Industrial Editors

The versatility of plastics and their widening acceptance in the principal American industries were demonstrated to nearly 100 editors and writers of the chief business and technical publications Nov. 9 when they were the guests of Bakelite Corp. at that company's plant at Bound Brook, N. J. The editors and writers made a tour through the plant, viewing all methods in the procedure of manufacturing "Vinylite" plastics. Following the tour they attended an exhibit of consumer products made of this material which, with talks by Bakelite officials, featured a luncheon. The visit to the plant was arranged to familiarize editors with post-war developments and product applications of this plastics material.

Cotton-Textile Institute Program Announced

The opening session of the 19th annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., Nov. 28-29, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City will be highlighted with addresses by Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., chairman of the board; Claudius T. Murchison, president; and Dr. Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia University. Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, will deliver a luncheon address on "The Frame of the Future." A forum discussion of raw cotton in the textile picture will follow, to include a consideration of the customer's report to the cotton textile industry and current textile research and education.

Conditions and prospects of the world cotton textile industry will occupy the first session of the second meeting day. W. C. Planz, president of the Textile Export Association, will discuss "Commercial Exports of Cotton Textiles." Other conditions and prospects of the industry will be considered by speakers authoritative in commenting on subjects broached.

A textile design forum, concluding the meeting, Richard F. Bach of the Metropolitan Museum will speak. Other forum speakers will be Dr. Royal B. Farnum, executive vice-president of the Rhode Island School of Design; Dr. Forrest L. Dimmick, professor of psychology, Hobart and William Smith Colleges; Michele Murphy, director of the Brooklyn Museum; and Ruth Reeves, noted designer.

Alleviation Of Starch Shortage Is Sought

Relief for those mills which are facing a shortage in starch is being sought through the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. At the suggestion of the United States Department of Agriculture, a survey to determine fully the extent of the shortage and the location of shortage areas in all states will be made in order that the department may be guided in granting aid. In this connection, the A.C.M.A. has issued a questionnaire to mill managements with a request that they answer the queries pertinent to the starch shortage and requirements.

Calco Plans Research and Service Center

Construction on first units of the new research and technical sales service center of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J., has begun, with erection of the application and technical sales service laboratory. This unit will become the new quarters for the pigment, paper and textile resin sections of the application

laboratory and technical sales offices for this group. When completed the new research and technical sales service center will house all of the research and sales application laboratories now located throughout the Bound Brook plant and at the pigment department in Newark, N. J. Provision also has been made for a cafeteria, library and an auditorium.

Textile Industry Survey Has Threefold Purpose

A survey of the textile industry will be made by Dr. Jules Backman of the faculty of New York University, a member of the staff of the National Industrial Conference Board. The purpose of the survey will be to determine the industry's record in costs, margins, and prices in former years; to analyze its service to American economy; to assemble marginal data under which it has operated, and to study the losses which it has undergone in past years in anticipation of the narrow margin markets which are inevitable in the future.

American Viscose Reports Quarterly Earnings

American Viscose Corp. has reported a net profit of $834,565 for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1945, equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to $.31 per share of outstanding common stock. These earnings compare with $1,015,619, or $.41 per share for the third quarter of 1944. The net profit of $3,475,321 for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1945, is equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.50 per share of common stock outstanding. These earnings compare with $3,891,984, or $1.73 per share for the corresponding period of 1944.

The net profits reported above for 1945 are after deducting the high costs, including amortization of emergency facilities of $875,000 for the three months and $2,115,000 for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1945, of initial operations in starting up production of high tenacity rayon tire yarn with the new facilities at the corporation's Front Royal, Va., plant.

Britons Make Tour of Carolinas Mills

A British delegation representing the Rayon Weaving Association of England has been touring Carolinas textile mills for the purpose of exchanging ideas and studying the latest advancements in rayon weaving machinery now in operation in this area. A. E. Aspinall of Manchester, Eng., representative for Crompton & Knowles Loom Works of Worcester, Mass., accompanied the delegation. Members of the group, led by J. Nelson, were H. Dyson, secretary of the British Rayon Weaving Association, J. J. Duckworth, J. Hindley and S. E. Emmott.

More than 4,500,000 yards of nylon cloth, originally intended for parachutes, and quantities of nylon tape, thread and webbing recently was declared surplus by the Army and turned over to the Commerce Department for disposal. The Army also declared surplus 37,500,000 yards of burlap and osnaburg strip, originally acquired for camouflage purposes. This material was turned over to the Reconstruction Finance Corp. for disposal, probably to manufacturers of automobile cushions and upholstered furniture.

National Starch Plant Receives 'E'

At impressive ceremonies attended by high ranking military officers and civic leaders, the Dunellen, N. J., plant of National Starch Products, Inc., received the Army-Navy "E" award for outstanding achievement in war production Oct. 13. The award was conferred by Lieut.-Col. James V. Demarest of the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot before an audience of 600 workers and guests in a large tent erected for the purpose directly opposite the plant. In making the presentation, Colonel Demarest lauded National's work for the war effort with these words of praise: "Your record during the years of war has been an excellent one. The

National Starch Products, Inc., receives the Army-Navy 'E' award at Dunellen, N. J., for excellence in the production of adhesives and starch products required in the war and redeployment programs. Insets, left to right: Lieut.-Col. James V. Demarest, Lieut. John F. McKean, President Frank Greenwall of National Starch, Dunellen Plant Manager Arthur J. Pulfrey and Congressman Charles A. Eaton, a guest of honor.

developments, research work and facilities perfected—the 28 new products developed in a ten-month period—exemplify the spirit of true Americanism found among you—the employees of National. My hat is off to you for a job well done."

Frank Greenwall, president of the company, was master of ceremonies. In his address, Mr. Greenwall commended not only the employees of the Dunellen plant, but the members of all other departments "whose co-ordinated efforts made possible this achievement and recognition." The "E" award pennant was accepted by Arthur L. Pulfrey, manager of the Dunellen plant, who also paid tribute to the teamwork of other departments and branches, as well as to the inspired leadership of the operating heads of the company. The "E" pin citation was delivered by Lieut. John F. McKean of the Navy, who related personal combat experiences in the South Pacific in which the products produced by National figured importantly. Sgt. Alson W. Brown, veteran infantryman and wearer of the Purple Heart and Bronze Star, presented token "E" pins to six representatives of the plant.

Dye Production Ample for Textile Needs

Dyestuffs are being produced today in ample quantities to meet all requirements of the textile industry, George W. Burpee, president of General Aniline and Film Corp., said recently, pointing out that any current shortages of finished

textiles cannot be attributed to lack of dyes. His own company, he said, is now manufacturing some 3,700 different dyes and dye intermediates. General Aniline's plant at Grasselli, N. J., is producing 800 different dyes and 700 different dye intermediates. Its Rensselaer, N. Y., plant is turning out 1,200 different dyes and 1,000 different dye intermediates.

"With the substantial easing up of the dyestuff raw materials situation, which last summer was potentially serious, we have been able to maintain production on a very favorable basis," Mr. Burpee said. "Today the demand is for a wide variety of dyes reflecting the consumer's desire to bring color into his life wherever possible. Where during the war we produced huge quantities of a relatively small number of dyes, today we are turning out a large variety of dyes and dye intermediates to meet the demand of manufacturers of many materials which require the use of color both for utilitarian and style reasons."

Mr. Burpee said that American dyestuff chemists and research workers were continuing to develop not only new dyes, but new and more efficient processes of dye making. The introduction of many new synthetic fibers, he said, is a challenge to the ingenuity of our new American dye industry which is being met as a result of our improved knowledge of the intricate chemistry of dyestuffs.

South Central A.A.T.C.C. Elects Officers

Clyde Horne of the Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., was elected chairman of the South Central section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at the sectional meeting in Chattanooga Nov. 12. Other officers elected are W. K. Newman of Chattanooga, Peerless Woolen Mills, vice-chairman; A. J. Nelson of Springfield, Tenn., Springfield Woolen Mills, secretary; Bernard Bowman, Chattanooga, Central Franklin Process Co., treasurer, and Max Parker, Kingsport, Tenn., Holliston Mills, councilor.

Dr. Raymond B. Seymour of the University of Chattanooga's newly established Industrial Research Institute, speaker for the meeting, forecast further improvement in natural yarns, particularly cotton, through mechanical treatment. In this connection, he cited improvement by orientation of the fiber's chain-like molecules and by binding molecules together so that less slippage takes place. He also pointed out how controlled twisting, the setting of stretched yarns with plastics and the treatment with colodial silica have produced stronger yarns. He emphasized that cotton will continue to be the leader in textiles because of its cost.

A "victory" convention of the A.A.T.C.C. has been planned for Jan. 3-5 at Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City, under the auspices of the New York Section. Members who plan to attend the convention and desire accommodations should contact Miss Sylvia Peltonen, manager, housing bureau, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Room 1536, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Lawrence To Play Santa To Employees

Despite the war's end, 1,200 employees of A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. of Peabody, Mass., will receive their semi-annual gift boxes this Christmas as well as a renewal subscription to *Reader's Digest*.

Germany's Wartime Dyeing and Printing

(Continued from Page 44) them were equipped to run predetermined number of ends.

Dye reels for rayon were of standard construction, but not many were stainless-lined, although this type was considered the best. No large reels of 16 feet or more in length were in use; a ten-foot box was about the largest employed. Some mills had used the continuous method of dyeing in the reel, but only one plant expressed an enthusiasm for the method. This particular plant was using a separate piece of equipment for diazotizing and developing, similar to ones which have been employed in this country. As this was a continuously operated machine, it was advantageous to do their dyeing in like manner. Many of the dye reels were enclosed. There were as many different types of enclosures as there are in this country.

The drying of fabrics, wither cotton or rayon, is largely done on dry box enclosed frames. The significant point of this frame drying is that many of these frames are pin frames. The development of the automatic overfeed by Kranz of Aachen has stimulated the use of the pin frame. They are used to produce anti-shrinkage finishes on cottons, although results are not as good as those obtained by other methods. A large yardage of rayon crepes, bemberg sheers, and spun rayon fabrics are finished on these frames. In the drying of rayon, great care is exercised to control the heat as it is felt that drying temperature should never exceed 220° F. The claim is made that exposing rayon to high heat has a damaging effect on the fiber or filament, that hand is affected and that there is a loss in strength. For this reason, frames are very long and operation speeds low. All operators concur on this matter of heat and low temperature drying is religiously adhered to.

There is a contradiction evident in the processing of rayon. As previously stated, all rayon is chlorine bleached and while the active chlorine is quite low and well controlled, there is a possibility of weakening the fabric by this procedure. The contradiction is that this is followed by careful heat control to preserve the strength of the material.

Printing is a very important and well developed part of the industry. Printing machines are standard and all machines observed were equipped with dry boxes. These boxes were of the spider type and were very large. They had to be large in order to dry at the reduced temperature. Engraving is mainly mill and dye, pentagraph or photo, with more extensive use made of photo engraving than is customary in this country.

There is a much wider use of such colors as algosols, napthols and rapidogens, as well as vats, by the print mills. The proportion of application and blotch patterns to discharge types is very much higher and the size of repeats is necessarily smaller. Pattern style is different in that many colored, heavy covered designs are used. These tend to become monotonous.

Several agers were of interest—one using the well known spider arrangement of rollers. The cloth formed a box around the outer rolls and progressed inward, actually forming a skein with the rolls between each lap. When the fabric reached the center, it passed over a roller set at a 45° angle and came out of the side of the ager. In this manner only the back of the cloth comes in contact with the rolls. Another type which was used for crepes had a set of carrying rolls between the top and bottom ones and set off

center, so the cloth ran at a slight angle between rolls. Therefore there was only a short distance between rolls and any tendency to form creases was minimized. This ager was also separated into three sections with compensators between sections controlling individual motor drives for each section. Elongation or shrinkage of the fabric in the steam atmosphere was taken care of in this manner. Print washers were regular full width, or rope types. The rope machines in many instances were built by the individual plants according to their own ideas. In finishing, the use of the pin frame has been noted.

While I. G. Farben did a great deal of work on resin finishes, the use of the finishes was not taken up by the finishing mills to any great extent. In fact, some mill people spoke disparagingly of the resin finishes and did not make use of them. No mention was ever made of shrinkage control problems on spun rayons. There was no indication of work having been done with the resins in connection with pin frames that would approach the work being done in England along these lines. Finishing operations otherwise were pretty much the same on rayon and cotton, as those used in this country.

Generally speaking, mills were well equipped and well operated, emphasis being placed on the execution of the printing. Among other items of interest was a new line of dyes. These were called "Astrasons" and were developed primarily for printing on acetate. They have a brilliance equal to the bright basis colors, are fast to washing and have good-to-excellent fastness to light. Mills that have used them preferred them to the acetate colors.

Dexter Forms Textile Chemical Division

Dexter Chemical Corp. of New York City has organized a textile chemical division, with Joseph B. Evans as director of sales and Sidney M. Edelstein as technical director. The new division is expected to be fully functioning by the first of the year. It will manufacture and distribute chemicals for use in dyeing and finishing rayon, cotton, wool and other fibers and will engage in research on textile chemicals and textile processing. Laboratories and offices will be located at the Dexter plant. Mr. Edelstein, a graduate of M.I.T., has been connected with Hart Products Corp. as director of research and prior to that had executive experience in the textile industry. Mr. Evans is connected with the Celludye Corp. and, after the first of the year, Celludye Pigments will be distributed exclusively by Dexter Corp.

Company Aiding Education of Technicians

By encouraging development of existing personnel, one organization has set in motion a plan to fill the war-caused gap in the stream of young chemistry and engineering students.. As an investment in the future of theeir own personnel, Hagan Corp. of Pittsburgh, Pa., and its subsidiaries, Hall Laboratories and Calgon, Inc., have announced a broad-gauge plant to back members of their staff in getting college educations in night school which will serve to upgrade them in their work with the three companies.

The companies will pay half the tuition and fees for any course the individual enters, and on attainment of a degree, will pay the other half, according to Dr. Everett P. Partridge, left, who will supervise the plan. The idea is a recognition of the fact that many technical staff members already have given years to night school courses to improve themselves at their own expense and that the companies stand to gain from this broadening of horizons through college or university courses in chemistry, engineering or other subjects.

Hagan Corp. is an engineering organization specializing in systems for combustion control of industrial boilers and furnaces, its work branching out into many other fields involving control in the last few years.

A Banker Looks At Cotton Textiles

(Continued from Page 24) normal conditions return. For some years prior to the war you were carrying out improvement programs aggressively and your foresight enabled you to meet the demands of war. The machinery worn out by continuous wartime use will be replaced as soon as new machines are available. But there are still some mills that are operating with inadequate plants and outmoded machinery. They can make a profit now, but when the pinch comes they cannot survive.

When the heavy civilian demands have been met, this great productive capacity can quickly overrun normal demands, and when competition from other sources enters the picture, it is going to be necessary to apply self-regulation and restraint if you are to avoid building up excess inventories and the consequent risk of heavy losses from declining prices. I believe, therefore, that after the acute needs have been met, as an industry, you will have to discard the third shift in your operations. For some this may appear a difficult thing to do as competitive factors narrow profit margins, and there seems to be a chance to gain some individual competitive advantage by maintaining a third shift. But, for the good of the industry as a whole, I believe these mills should face the problem with courage and in a spirit of co-operation for the good of all.

I also believe that plans for plant expansion should be developed with the idea of increasing efficiency, cutting operating costs, using new fibers, and balancing production, and not just to add to the total output of yarn and cloth. Under the stress and extravagances of wartime operations, most businesses have developed many wasteful and inefficient habits. We have overlooked so many of the smaller economies which in the aggregate can seriously affect the profit margin in normal times. It has been so easy to say,

"Oh, well, if we don't spend it, the government will take it in taxes." This is a vicious habit and we must quickly return to the practice of economy and self-discipline in our operations.

Closely allied with the development of better "know how" in the mechanics of operation is the important field of textile research. Here again your industry is moving forward with a practical program. I firmly believe the solution to many textile problems is going to be found through continuous and intensive research, through improvement in old products, discovering new uses for cotton fibers, developing new processes and finding ways to reduce production costs. Therefore, the management and technical staff of every mill must be research minded and must work closely with the research organizations if the results of research are to be beneficial.

In conclusion may I emphasize again that the success of any business depends upon management. There can be no substitute for good management, and in the long range period, when the real testing time comes, the ability of each textile plant to meet its particular problems will be determined by the foresight and judgment its management has shown in preparing to meet highly competitive conditions. It is not too soon to begin making adequate preparations now when conditions are favorable, and an important part of these preparations is the building of a young, vigorous, courageous organization. How well your plant applies the results of broad research, and how efficient your operations become through machinery modernization and replacement, will indicate the quality of your management and determine the future of your mill.

CPA Sponsors Statistical Research Room

To acquaint industry with statistical data collected by the War Production Board and its predecessor agencies, the Civilian Production Administration established Nov. 19 a statistical research room for a six-week period, to end Dec. 28. The exhibits are open Monday through Friday of each week, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., in the Social Security Building, Washington, D. C. Exhibits include some material which could not be published during the war for reasons of military security, such as factual reports on production, materials consumption and inventories. Information relative to individual firms is not included in the exhibit. Only summary facts are presented.

October Rayon Shipments Up 13 Per Cent

Rayon shipments reached the year's high during October and showed a substantial 13 per cent increase from 59,800,000 pounds in September to 67,600,000 pounds last month, states *Rayon Organon*, published by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Filament rayon deliveries at 52,600,000 pounds were up ten per cent and staple shipments of 15,000,000 pounds were 26 per cent above September. These increases are due not only to more working days in October but also to freer supplies of raw materials.

Ten months' shipments aggregated 633,700,000 pounds of rayon yarn and staple fiber, a quantity nine per cent above the like 1944 period. Of this figure, 498,200,000 pounds was rayon filament yarn, 13 per cent above last year, and 135,500,000 pounds was cut staple, two per cent below a year ago. Through October, 357,600,000 pounds of viscose and cupra filament yarn and 140,600,000 pounds of acetate yarn were delivered. In the same period, viscose staple deliveries amounted to 103,500,000 pounds and acetate staple to 32,000,000 pounds.

Although rayon stocks continue low, they have shown slight increases for the last few months, reaching a total of 11,700,000 pounds on Oct. 31. This is five per cent above Oct. 31, 1944, but far below "normal."

Third quarter 1945 production was three per cent below the second quarter level, states the *Organon*. Nevertheless the aggregate nine months' output was ten per cent above last year's January-September total. During the third quarter 152,700,000 pounds of continuous filament yarn (109,200,000 pounds of viscose and cupra and 43,500,000 pounds of acetate) and 41,000,000 pounds of staple fiber (30,900,000 pounds of viscose and 10,100,000 pounds of acetate) or a total of 193,700,000 pounds of rayon were produced. The second quarter total was 200,600,000 pounds. Total nine months' output was 588,300,000 pounds this year compared with 533,500,000 pounds from January to September, 1944.

The decline in viscose and cupra yarn and viscose staple during the third quarter was caused by employees' vacations, refurbishing of plants and the V-J Day and Labor Day holidays. Acetate yarn and staple production in the third quarter showed a contrary trend to that of viscose and cupra, increasing slightly in the case of acetate yarn but by 11 per cent for acetate staple. This difference in trend indicates a freer supply of raw materials.

Small Manufacturers Fight Patent Change

Plans for a counter-offensive against attacks on the United States patent system are being formulated by the National Patent Council, comprising a membership of representatives of 28 classes of industries. The new organization, controlled by smaller manufacturers, is headed by John W. Anderson, president of the Anderson Co. of Gary, Ind., where headquarters are located. Mr. Anderson also is president of the American Fair Trade Council. "Smaller manufacturers, who employ most American factory workers," he said, "also originate and produce most of the patented inventions upon which industry is based."

American supremacy in invention and technological progress will be endangered by compulsory licensing of patents as set forth in several bills now pending in Congress, R. J. Dearborn, chairman of the committee on patents of the National Association of Manufacturers, has declared. He

decried licensing of patents as being damaging to small business and independent inventors, legitimatizing piracy of inventions. While the United States patent system was described by Mr. Dearborn as being far from perfect, "we cannot maintain and advance our industrial supremacy if we depart from it," he added.

Gains of Industrial Equipment Industries Listed

Included in a report of wartime accomplishments in industries operating under the general industrial equipment division of the War Production Board are electric motors, baling presses, lubrication equipment, industrial power trucks, fans and blowers, dust collectors, conveyor and mechanical power transmission—all representing industries important as suppliers in the field of textiles. The WPB report embraced facts submitted by the individual branches operating under the division.

The motor industry, in general, did not convert to other products, according to the report. It continued to build electrical equipment. There was little new plant construction in this industry. However, the motor industry expanded from a pre-war output of $17,000,000 per month to a peak of $82,000,000 per month with a total of $934,000,000 in 1944 and $920,000,000 in 1943. Ten manufacturers engaged in the baling press industry maintained production without any important expansion of facilities. Multiple shift operations enabled the industry to meet the civilian demand in addition to direct military requirements.

The lubrication equipment industry, by restrictions of the number of items produced, met all essential civilian requirements during the war period. Since lubrication equipment was adaptable to military items little conversion was required. The ten largest producers in the industry either expanded facilities or operated plants constructed by Defense Plants Corp. in production of military items. In the industrial power truck industry, due to the manpower situation and in part to the encouragement given to industry by the Army and Navy to install material handling equipment, the use of industrial power trucks by industry increased to the point that requirements per month in 1945 were three times those of 1942. Production reached a peak of $13,000,000 per month.

The fan and blower industry throughout the war successfully accomplished all of its required production by subcontracting and by close co-operation. The industry came from a pre-war capacity of approximately $50,000,-

000 per year to a peak capacity of about $110,000,000 per year despite the fact that part of the industry was engaged in output of equipment foreign to its normal product. Production capacity in the dust collector, precipitator and air filter industries was increased from a pre-war level of $25,000,000 per year to approximately $40,000,000 per year.

The war created a greatly increased demand for the conveyor and mechanical power transmission products, and production was increased by more intensive use of available facilities. There was no large-scale expansion of the industry and no complete new plants were built, although a number of companies increased capacity by additions and new equipment. Many of the manufacturers did subcontract work on mechanical parts in addition to their normal products, but production of conveyors and mechanical power transmission equipment was doubled and tripled during the war years. The production peak was reached in December, 1943, when the monthly output of the entire industry was estimated at $34,250,000, an annual rate of $411,000,000.

New Infra-red Units Are Available

Availability of two new infra-red units for use with reflector type (R40 or RE40) infra-red or drying lamps has been announced by Carbomatic Corp. of New York City. The units are model W6, designed for six lamps, and model R12 for 12 lamps. Reflector type lamps in any size (125, 250 or 375 watts) may be used. The units are designed for maximum flexibility, and may be used for many applications where heat is desired in baking, drying, evaporating or preheating. The Carbomatic portable units are made of heavy-gauge metal, rigidly constructed, with complete flexibility for adaptation at any angle or in any position. Additional information may be secured from Carbomatic Corp., 117 West 63rd Street, New York 23, N. Y. Ask for catalog PE.

Latin America Becomes Cotton-Conscious

The Industrial Company of Orizaba, one of the most important cotton textile concerns of Mexico, employing about 5,000 workers in its four factories, has announced plans for the investment of 25 million pesos in new machinery that will permit greatly increased production. Elimination of much costly hand labor will result, according to Hugh Torres, manager of the company, as well as complete transformation of other production phases.

During the coming years Peru will concentrate on the cultivation of cotton and manufacture of cotton products, according to Javier Fernandez of the Peruvian Cotton Exchange, who recently arrived in this country from Lima. "Cotton-growing in my country is in its infancy. The cotton is of good quality and we hope to in-

crease the production a great deal within the next few years," Fernandez stated. He is in the United States for six months to visit the large cotton-growing sections of the country and inspect textile mills.

Wilmotte Opens New York Laboratory

A branch laboratory of Wilmotte Laboratory, Inc., of Washington, D. C., offering complete engineering services in the application of electronics to industrial uses, recently was opened by Raymond M. Wilmotte, director, at 236 West 55th Street, New York City. During the war Wilmotte Laboratory devoted its activities largely to research and development in radar, fire control and other special devices for the Army, Navy and Office of Scientific Research and Development. The new laboratory has been opened to combine these facilities in providing industrialists with engineering services applying potentialities of electronics to their processes.

New Emulsion Imparts Water Resistance

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., has developed a wax emulsion known as S-V Fabrisec which, when mixed with a rinse water, imparts water resistance to fabrics. Although intended for use primarily by laundries, the fluid conceivably can be employed by textile finishing plants.

Scientists who developed S-V Fabrisec state that it does not fill in the spaces between fibers, and thus fabrics treated with it retain porosity. Nor, it is said, does the emulsion make a fabric stiff. The wax itself is indiscernible and does not alter color or appearance, at the same time being non-toxic and non-inflammable. Starch may be used in conjunction with the application of S-V Fabrisec.

Sulfa drugs can be made effective against species of bacteria that ordinarily resist their action by using them in combination with certain synthetic dyes, Prof. F. S. Thatcher of McGill University, Quebec, Canada, claims to have discovered. Dyes found most effective in this way are known as methylene blue and brilliant cresyl blue. Both of these dyes are able to check the growth of bacteria, it is claimed, but when used in combination with one of the sulfa drugs the concentration of both dye and sulfa compound is much lower than when either is used alone.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

FOR EQUIPMENT, PARTS, MATERIAL, SERVICE

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABINGTON TEXTILE MACHINERY WORKS, Abington, Mass. Offices at Boston, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C.

ACME MACHINE & TOOL CO., 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; Marcus M. Brown, 1231 Lexington Ave. (Phone 8583), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLADDIN LABORATORIES, INC., 68 William St., New York 5, N. Y. Sou Repr.: J. W. Baldwin, 124 E. Third St., Charlotte, N. C. Phone 3-2252.

ALLEN CO., THE, 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., P. O. Box 58, Roosevelt Park Annex, Detroit, Mich.; 7 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Room 714, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Room 309, Jahncke Bldg., 816 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; 619 Texas Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 312 Keller Bldg., Houston, Tex.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps.: John D. Hunter, E. H. Driver, Paul F. Haddock, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 610 N. Mendenhall St., Greensboro, N. C.; O. B. Suttle, Jr., 423 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; K. E. Youngchild, 10 South St., Mobile, Ala.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Office: 513 South Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; Jesse Hodges, Sou. Repr.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CO., 350 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

ARKANSAS CO., INC., P. O. Box 210, Newark, N. J. Sou. Repr.: Jasper M. Brown, 1204 Greenwood Cliff, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Industrial Div., Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Headquarters, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C., W. Chester Cobb, Sou. Sales Mgr.; Walter T. Bunce, Plant Mgr., Phone 2-4073; Technical Service Men: Reid Tull, 116 W. Thomas St., Salisbury, N. C., Phone 1497-J; W. L. Mills and Philip L. Lavoie, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; John H. Graham, P. O. Box 904, Greenville, S. C., Phone 2922; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 749, Trussville, Ala., Phone 127; Warehouse and Sou. Mfg. Plant, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATWOOD MACHINE CO., Stonington, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Fred Sails, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, 1001 S. Marshall St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; 886 Drewery St., Atlanta, Ga.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Warehouse and Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARIUM REDUCTION CORP., S. Charleston, W. Va. Sou. Distributors: American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.; F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C.

BARNES TEXTILE ASSOCIATES, INC., 10 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, 318 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.

BECCO SALES CORP., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Reprs.: J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1930 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

BEST & CO., INC., EDWARD H., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: W. C. Hames, 185 Pinecrest Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 5974; Ralph Gossett, William J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C., Phone 150.

BOND CO., CHAS., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.

BORNE SCRYMSER CO., Works and Offices, 632 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J. Warehouse, 815 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr.: Russell C. Young; Repr: John Ferguson, LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., THE DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Greenville, S. C., Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore; Griffin, Ga., Belton C. Plowden; Dallas, Tex., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc.; Gastonia, N. C., Gastonia Mill Supply Co.; Spartanburg, S. C., Montgomery & Crawford.

BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. Plants: Chattanooga-Knoxville-Nashville; Sales and Service: C. A. Schier, A. S. Burkart, W. A. Bentel, W. J. Kelly, Jr., George S. McCarty, A. J. Kelly, D. H. Gunther, care of Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. V. Wells, care of Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lawrence Newman, care of Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; James A. Brittain, 3526 Cliff Road, Birmingham, Ala.; Nelson A. Fisher, 629 Hillside Ave., Glen Ellyn, Chicago, Ill.; Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S.C.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CARTER TRAVELER CO., Gastonia, N. C. R. D. Hughes Sales Co., 1812 Main St., Dallas, Tex., Texas and Arkansas; Eastern Rep. (including Canada): C. E. Herrick, 44 Franklin St., Providence, R. I.; European Rep.: Mellor, Bromley & Co., Ltd., Leicester, England.

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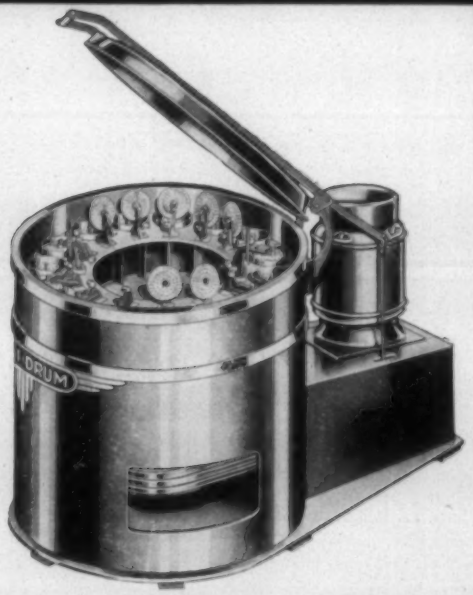

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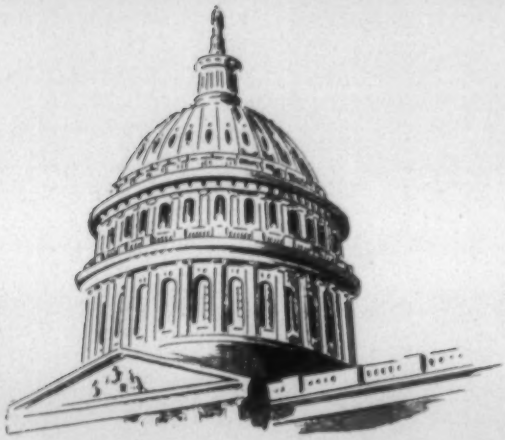

WARTIME CONTROLS FOR TEXTILES HAVE BEEN LIFTED except that low-cost civilian garments, and fabrics for same, will continue to get priority assistance. Items eligible for ratings are those found to be most critically short through a nationwide consumer survey.

Some mills have been able to employ additional workers, but in the aggregate, textile plants during the fall have had a net decrease of about 10,000. Compared with other vital industries, textiles is one of the slowest in returning to a normal employment status. The Civilian Production Administration does not see any basic changes in the textile industry for at least six months.

Reconversion is all but complete in the textile industry. Production of cotton textiles may reach 2,500 million yards in the fourth quarter---about 250 million above third quarter output. Mills report a need of some 225,000 more employees by the end of this month. Domestic civilian demand for textiles and apparel continues high, and maximum output is likely to be required at least through the middle of 1946.

Upward trend in raw cotton prices will continue, even though market prices have advanced beyond the level at which the government is ready to sell from its holdings. Actual crop decline indicated by the Nov. 1 forecast---9,368,000 bales---was much greater than anticipated, representing a decline of 411,000 bales from the previous month's study. If the actual crop conforms to the latest forecast it will be the smallest since 1921.

Passage of the Pace Bill by the House is doubtful, although farm and labor blocs may get together to put over their joint demands. The bill, which would revise the parity computing formula for cotton and other crops, has been favorably reported to the House, but the Secretary of Agriculture is opposed to it on grounds that it would increase the parity price by one-third.

Your taxes, corporate and individual, are coming down some more next year, probably in a sum equal to the $5,920 million cut made by the Revenue Act of 1945. The Treasury and unions will protest vehemently and try to limit cuts to the low income brackets, where most of the votes are, but the reductions will be spread across the whole surtax bracket range with virtually all wartime excises removed.

Relief from double taxation is being considered by experts of Congress and the Treasury. With provisions for next year's long-term tax bill being patterned now, some form of relief will be written in (1) for a specific deduction from individuals' gross income for dividends; (2) restoration of the principle of making an allowance for earned income to be deducted from gross income before the tax is computed; and (3) a percentage deduction applicable to all dividends received by the taxpayer to cover at least a portion of equity income. These proposals mean to legislators a straight across-the-board relief

for all dividend recipients. Stockholders include a lot of people, and the objective is revising taxes is relief for the greatest number of individuals.

The Administration labor policy, according to a feeling growing rapidly in Congress, is neither definite nor integrated, but bases on catch-and-grab expedients of the moment. Congress feels that current policy imposes no hindrance on strikes, picketing or boycotts, and does litle to promote fulfillment of collective bargaining contracts. While unions describe these instruments as necessary for self-help and defense, the feeling is that these things are being used for aggression and brutal bludgeoning into acceptance of wage demands cooked up in the throes of reconversion.

Recalcitrant and rebellious labor leaders get gentle slaps on the wrist from the Administration, compared to arbitrary and brusk demands to Big Steel and other industries to yield on wage demands. It is fixing a pattern and setting the stage for drastic legislative proposals in the near future.

Organized labor's wage offensive is extending to all basic industries, and more demands are being backed by strike vote and strike threat. Unions are not yet threatening the blockade system as an additional means of enforcing demands; this is being held in reserve. Strike strategy, however, calls for blocking movement of any products of an industry where a strike exists. This plan will be applied to both steel and motors in the event of strikes, and is causing the Administration grave apprehension. Such contingency is believed certain to force legislation relative to union legal and financial responsibility and contract performance, and may lead to making the unions subject to anti-trust laws.

The Administration is eyeing '46 and '48 elections. In giving generous responce to labor's demands, the Administration seeks to draw consumers' attention from the inevitable price increase by holding price ceilings intact. Once the wage increases are gained, price ceilings will move upward---not so fast as to arouse consumer resentment, but measured by the exhuberant joy that goes with expanding spending money---in order that industry may operate and provide jobs.

The 65-75 cent minimum wage "floor" is an open invitation, said President Murchison of the Cotton-Textile Institute to the House labor committee, to "shackle American textile mills with the importation of cheap cotton textiles." A dark cloud is hanging over the industry's international position, he said, compounded of the reconversion of the British textile industry, expansion of textiles in Latin America, and the possibility of reductions of textile tariffs under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. The industry already has a high labor cost, and by pyramiding it, plus high costs of raw cotton, new machinery and taxes, the American market may be submerged by foreign products carrying much smaller production costs and coming over tariff walls.

Increase of ten per cent in class freight rates ordered Nov. 7 by the I. C. C. in Northeastern states to equalize rates effective in the South will not be accepted by the Northeasterners without a fight. Gov. Dewey has appointed a committee, composed of New York state officials and spokesmen of business and labor, to battle the increase as "a shocking discrimination in favor of the South."

Liquidation of the Federal war agencies is a slow and painful process. Many big-wigs are unwilling to relinquish power and prestige of war jobs, and minor employees want their jobs, too. There's quite an effort to transfer wartime powers to other permanent Federal agencies and include big-wig and minor employees in the transfer, thus indefinitely continuing these controls, with restrictions on business and industry.

Photo by Ewing Galloway

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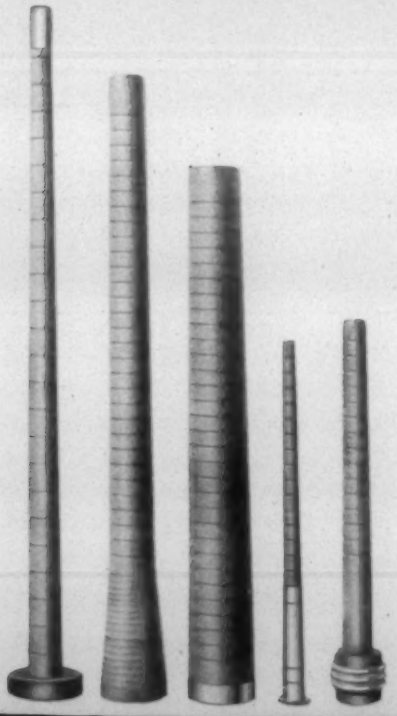

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